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BOULANGER IS A WINNER.

HE IS ELECTED BY A PLURALITY OF OVER EIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND.

The Election Passes Off Quietly, Notwithstanding the Great Interest Felt by All Classes of Parisians in Its Outcome—The Government Loses Ground in Some of Its Former Strongholds—A Rumor That the Ministry Will Resign This Morning—Troops Held in Readiness to Prevent an Outbreak.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Gen. Boulanger was today elected to the House of Deputies from the Department of the Seine by a plurality of 81,550.

Every quarter of Paris was enlivened last evening by frequent street brawls between supporters and opponents of Gen. Boulanger. The most violent encounter took place in Montmartre, where a number of persons were wounded. The police interfered and arrested several of the ringleaders. Another serious collision occurred in the Faubourg du Temple, where several persons were injured. At several electoral meetings there were scenes of great disorder. Bands of men and lads singing the "Marseillaise" and Boulangist songs paraded the boulevards until a late hour. In the Place de la République and the Place de l'Opéra open air meetings were held. Great masses of people were present, but the proceedings were on the whole fairly orderly, although a few individual brawls occurred and a number of persons were arrested.

Today opened fine, and at an early hour the streets began to fill with people, the general stir and bustle increasing as the morning wore on.

A HEAVY VOTE POLLED.

At noon the electors were thronging toward the 266 balloting stations. It seemed certain that the vote would be the heaviest ever polled in the district. The Boulangists were everywhere first at the voting places, and displayed the greatest confidence in their success. The voters of the Faubourg St. Germain and the Champs Elysées Districts were nearly all Boulangists, but the issue really depended upon the vote in the workmen's quarters, especially in the Belleville, Charbonne, St. Denis, and Courbevoie Districts.

The Boulangists predict the immediate fall of the Floquet Ministry, the dissolution of Parliament, and a general election in March. They also forecast a rupture in the Radical party, and express the belief that forty Radical Deputies will join the Boulangist ranks, and thus give the General a following of sixty members in the present Chamber.

TROOPS HELD IN READINESS.

The Prefect of Police today enlisted the services of a large number of householders to aid the police in maintaining order. Troops were held in readiness at various points, and cavalry had been ordered to patrol the streets and disperse all gatherings. Municipal guards lined the boulevards, and in every quarter the police and military are well prepared to suppress an outbreak.

Gen. Boulanger, in an interview this afternoon, said he felt sure that his majority would be 60,000. The General's electoral organization is perfect. His followers everywhere were instructed to maintain order, otherwise they would injure him. The excitement grew at 8 o'clock, when the returns showed Gen. Boulanger's majority to be 5,000 in the St. Denis District, and that he had polled three times as many votes as his opponent in the Eighth Arrondissement. The members of the Government are astounded at the result. Bets are freely offered that the Ministry will resign tomorrow.

Complete returns show the following result:

Boulanger	244,070
Jacques	162,520
Boule	16,760
Other candidates	10,358

Boulanger's plurality, 81,550; Boulanger's majority, 54,432.

BOULANGER WILL RESIGN THE SEAT.

Boulanger will resign the Seine seat, retaining that for the Nord Department. It is rumored that M. Magnin of the Bank of France will be asked to form a Cabinet.

When Boulanger was leaving the café in his carriage after the announcement of the result he passed a restaurant opposite to the Café Durand where friends of the Government were assembled. The latter hissed loudly, and Boulanger's friends replied by throwing stones. The singing and cheering still continue.

Gen. Boulanger left Durand's café at midnight and drove to his home. A popular demonstration occurred outside the Elysée Palace. The streets are now regaining their ordinary aspect.

THE CABINET PREPARED TO RESIGN.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Cabinet sat from 11 p. m. until 1 a. m. Premier Floquet informed President Carnot that the Cabinet was prepared to resign if the President considered such a step advisable. Several of the Ministers advocated a reconstruction of the Cabinet on a wider basis. They proposed to include in the new Ministry influential men from all the Republican sections. President Carnot awaits the result of today's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies before coming to a decision. He has consulted with MM. Ferry, Walceck, Rousseau, Tirard, Raynal, and others. The Ministers separated after deciding upon police measures to preserve order.

The Boulangist organization was marvelous. For the first time in the history of Paris carriages were largely employed to convey voters to the polls. Boulanger's carriages were the first in the field and his canvassers were provided with the names and addresses of the Panama shareholders and other classes of electors. Members of the Patriotic League did spirited and gratuitous work as canvassers. Voters were cautioned to add "General" to Boulanger's name, as a civilian named Boulanger had posted placards over night as a candidate.

The Jacques organization was far inferior to that of the Boulangists.

It is computed that 100,000 Conservatives and as many more Radicals and Socialists voted for Gen. Boulanger. M. de Lesseps claims the credit for the General's immense majority, as the result of his telling his clients how to vote and publicly dining Boulanger. Since July, 1887, Gen. Boulanger has received in the different elections an aggregate of 700,000 votes. The Republicans, during the same period, claim 1,200,000.

There were a few scuffles about midnight, but nothing serious occurred. On the Petite Bourse after the election rentes declined 5 centimes for money and 25 for the account.

SCENES AT THE POLLS.

All Paris Turns Out to Take Part in the Great Election.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The Scotchman who told his master in reply to the question of how he liked the Sunday music at Westminster Abbey that it was an awful way of spending the Sabbath would have certainly been shocked at the way Paris spent today. There was of course just as much church-going as ever, but politics far outstripped prayers, and even the morning performances at the theatres were thinly attended when compared with former Sundays. The fact is that the France citizen considers himself a fearfully important person when he does that civic duty which France expects that her dutiful subjects will do election days.

As the clock strikes 8 the polling-places open, and today they opened as if the fate of Europe depended on the use made of the prosy looking wooden boxes, which by some wild figure of speech are called urns. Then began the putting in of tickets through slits.

SCENES AT THE POLLING-PLACES.

England has forty counties and America has her thirty-eight States. Paris has twenty districts called arrondissements. These are sliced out into sections and every species of elector goes up to the precinct of his particular section and votes. There is certainly a good deal of honest democracy about an election day in Paris. The prosperous shopkeeper in his awkward looking Sunday broadcloth, the blue or white bloused workman, the priest, and the stern looking aristocrat all stand as equals before the altar of universal suffrage. Outside there were crowds, all rapidly talking, and speeches were made which could scarcely be reported by a shorthand writer. Said a tall man in the courtyard of the Mayor's house in the Rue Drouot: "I tell you what it is, if you vote for Boulanger he will lead France to war and disaster."

To this a short man with shorter hair replied, "O yes, I suppose you want us to vote for Jacques to please Bismarck." And so the arguing and bawling went on in every district. Happily, however, there was little fighting. One man knocked another down at the Mairie of Belleville, but it was evidently a case not of politics but of the opal liquor called absinthe. On the whole the observation of the *Herald* reporters in every part of the French Capital, and even in such populous suburbs as St. Denis, leads to the conclusion that the eventful Boulanger election has been the quietest thing of the kind seen in France for many a long day.

OPENING THE BOXES.

But 6 o'clock strikes, and the boxes are opened. "Bien va plus," said the President of the St. Vincent de Paul section, just as if he were at Monte Carlo watching the numbers. And then commenced the scrutiny. The Boulangists were suspicious about this. Yesterday there were whispers about double bottomed boxes in which reserve tickets might be smuggled away. Then, again, every hundred votes is put into an envelope and sealed up most carefully. It must be confessed that these envelopes in the hands of a clever prestidigitator might be manipulated with fruitful results. The Derouledists were specially commissioned by the doughty Paul to see that there was nothing of a "hanky-panky" character, and they did their work with almost insulting frankness.

AT DURAND'S RESTAURANT.

While the counting was going on there were great doings at Durand's restaurant. M. Naquet dined down-stairs with Paul Deroulede and another lanky, dark man with a pink in his button-hole. Paul kept the telephone by his side working away like steam. He looked jubilant, and his wondrous greatcoat was left hanging solemnly on a peg. M. Naquet looked pale. At the door there was a rare crowd of admirers. They seemed to be awaiting their idol with impatience, and they cheered the white-haired chasseur at the door and gazed at the windows behind which they supposed the General was eating his hardly earned meal.

M. Jacques was at the "Café of the Big U," in the Rue Richelieu. Although consoled and encouraged by M. Ranc, he did not seem to believe in his chance of victory.

The news begins to spread like wildfire that the General is ahead. The Jacquists look furious. "It cannot be," say they. "The suburbs will floor him." Unfortunately the suburbs come in with decided majorities. Transparencies at the *Presse Cocarde, Gil Blas*, and other offices are surrounded by thousands. The huge square pavement of the Place de l'Opéra is packed with anxious starers.

VIVE BOULANGER!

"Vive Boulanger!" rises like thunder from the Boulevard des Capucines. "Poor Jacques!" cry the urchins. The figures go on increasing, and the joy of the Boulangists now amounts to a frenzy. They march in crowds down the Rue de Quatre Septembre singing Boulangist ditties. In the Rue Montmartre there was an ugly rush during the evening, in which a few women and babies bore away with them unpleasant memories of this historical evening.

NO POLICE INTERFERE.

The police were conspicuous by their absence, a fact which led to there being no provocation on either side. Even the few Sergents de Ville whose duty it was to patrol special points seemed to hesitate about interfering with the Boulangists. It is astonishing how even politicians have an eye for the rising sun. A strange fact in this connection is that the Notre Dame District, which is chiefly inhabited by policemen, voted in a marked way for the General. In fact, everybody voted for him. Wives went with their husbands to the polling places and men were accompanied by their sisters, mothers, and lady friends. "Tu oteras pour le Général, mon chéri, n'est ce pas?" was the sweet appeal of the sex which does not vote but which can influence the dreary and submissive male.

More shouting. This time it is "Conspirez Floquet." This is very hard on the President of the Council, who wounded the General in Count Dillon's garden, and who twitted him once with the negative response formerly given in the Charente Inférieure by that naughty, whimsical thing called universal suffrage. Gen. Boulanger himself never had a moment's doubt about the eventual result.

ALL VOTE FOR BOULANGER.

Only the other day Louise Michel found a way of letting him know that her heart was softening towards him because he had been kind to the humble pioupiou, and probably also because he belongs to the "Down-with-heverythink" school. Then there were Royalists who would have their own way, no matter what committees said. Priests, too, voted for Boulanger. That made a matter of nearly 2,000 votes.

Paris has now spoken its mind, and it only remains to be seen whether the provinces will follow. If so neither France nor Europe has heard the last of George Ernest Boulanger, who already represents a pretty little morsel of country which extends from Calais to Ventimiglia, from Dunkerque to Mont Cenis Tunnel.

THOUSANDS OF VOTES TO SPARE.

In order to be elected the General required to poll at least half the votes registered plus one, or 216,355. He has therefore 27,215 votes in hand, beats Jacques by 81,550, and defeats the total strength of his opponents by 54,432, a result which his most ardent supporters would scarcely have ventured to predict just before the struggle.

So soon as the conclusive figures were known throughout the city a perfect cloud of vague and flimsy rumors swept down the boulevards. Most of these pointed to the immediate fall of the Cabinet, to be succeeded by a Ministry either of a compromising nature or absolutely hostile to the General. Reports of a financial panic were also heard, but reduced to plain figures they only referred to a drop of a few centimes on rentes. It is impossible at this hour to ascertain anything authentic as to the future plans of either the successful candidate or his enemies.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE ELECTION.

English Papers Think Yesterday's Work Will Prove Hurtful to France.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The *Standard*, on the result of the Paris election, says: "Paris has done wonderful things, but she never did anything more wonderful than the election of Boulanger, and—we are bound to add—

[Continued on fifth page.]

TO DECIDE ON THE SHADE.

SOCIALISTS WISH TO KNOW JUST HOW RED THEY ARE.

Some of the Order Object to Being Called Anarchists, Though It Is Admitted That They Are Alike Democrats—An Animated Session at Waverly Hall—Entertainment for the Benefit of the Families of the "Martyrs"—Strong Talk and Drink.

"Choke the law!
"Throttle the law!!
"Kill the law!!!"

The applause of the audience rose with each mounting step of the speaker's eloquence.

Prof. T. H. Garside was never more dramatic. Waverly Hall was jammed.

Next moment a red-hot hiss ran through two-thirds of the audience. Prof. Garside himself had plunged into a cold bath.

"You have often heard these expressions," he continued. It was altogether too much of a drop from his passionate triple climax, and two-thirds of his hearers hissed. They were the Anarchists of the meeting. The remaining third were Socialists, and they had come together for the purpose of showing that a chasm separated anarchy from Socialism. They applauded what the Anarchists hissed, they hissed what the Anarchists applauded. Every few minutes the speaker would roll out a striking denunciatory period aimed at capital or the wage-system, and they would all fall into the chasm together and yell like brothers.

"No; you can't choke, throttle, or kill the law," continued the professor. The Socialists shook their heads vertically, the Anarchists horizontally. "But I'll tell you what you can do." All heads stopped to catch the message. "You can destroy the power behind the law. You can abolish the classes who administer the law against the masses." The words came forth booted and spurred, and overrode the petty distinction between Socialism and Anarchy. The audience tobogganed as one man into the chasm and sent up a united cheer.

"But do I advocate the abolition of government—the power behind the law—by force? That is the question I am asked to answer. I say no. I hate force. Is that enough?"

The Socialists cried "Hear, Hear!" The Anarchists hissed.

THE PROFESSOR'S DECLARATION.

"What I advocate is this: I want the voice of the people to grow in volume, to swell, and swell, and swell, until it sounds abroad as the voice of the Government, the voice of the law itself."

And the chasm scooped in the crowd again. From this glittering generality the speaker went on to define his views. His discourse was rambling. It flared up now and then to catch the applause of the Anarchists, who were in a majority. It was modulated to satisfy the Socialists, whose guest he was.

"I want the President and Senate of the United States abolished," he said. "A man cannot become President without being a liar and a thief. Not a liar—well, a diplomat. Not a thief—well, a robber of the honor of voters. Further, I have no faith in the ballot-box except as a means of propaganda. We can use it for that purpose until we get a better means." And the Anarchists applauded wildly, because they thought knew a better means.

The professor denounced THE TRIBUNE. He denounced the *Herald*, but added that he saw a change in the latter paper. It had been to the mourner's bench during the last week. It would be a tearful penitent in a few days and continue so until the spring elections. "For the *Herald* knows," he added, "that every Socialist and every Anarchist has a Democratic vote, and has never yet cast anything but a Democratic vote. It can't afford to whip them out of the party."

Hisses and cheers followed Prof. Garside to a close.

TOMMY MORGAN IN DOUBT.

When he had finished T. S. Morgan, the Chairman, called Dr. Randall to the chair, descended to the floor, and whooped things up.

"I have followed Prof. Garside," he said, "in this speech and others, and, to save me, I can't tell whether he's a Socialist or an Anarchist. One minute I think he's a Socialist, advocating revolution by education. The next minute he appears to be an Anarchist, advocating revolution by force. Anarchists applaud him. Mrs. Parsons shook him by the hand and congratulated him Wednesday evening. Yet Prof. Garside is employed as the official lecturer of the Socialistic Labor Party of America. I think it incumbent on him to declare his position."

Prof. Garside tried to explain. But Mr. Morgan and a dozen others had the floor.

"What's the difference?" cried a voice.

"Shut up, Morgan!" shouted another.

But Mr. Morgan wouldn't. He said there was all the difference in the world between Socialism and anarchy.

"Anarchy preaches force," he said. "The name itself cannot be spoken without bringing to the mind at once the bomb, dynamite, the destruction of life. Socialism means agitation by education. Anarchists have no more right to sail under our colors than one man has to use another's trade-mark."

Then confusion was worse confounded.

Mr. Johnson got the floor.

"There's no difference between anarchy and Socialism," he said. "I don't know whether Garside is one or the other, and I don't care. We are all in the same boat. 'Down with the existing order of things' is our common cry."

"Hurrah! hurrah!" The applause seemed unanimous.

Mrs. William Holmes arose. A number of women were around her.

"Mr. Morgan," she said, "has undertaken a hard task in trying to distinguish Socialism from anarchy. If he thinks the word Socialism is exclusive why doesn't he patent it?"

Then the slender woman drew herself up. She paused. Then she said:

"I am an Anarchist. [Applause and cries of "Bravo!"] I believe I also have a right to call myself Socialist. We are all after the same end. Prof. Garside is doing a good work in trying to bury our differences and consolidate us."

But Prof. Charles Orchardson said the question was a vital one. "It makes a vast difference whether reform is advocated by force or legitimate means," he said.

AGAIN THE PROFESSOR.

"Dynamite" Ducey held the floor for a while, and then Prof. Garside got it. He had a hard time keeping it at first.

"Shut up," cried one.

"Never mind what you are," said another.

But when he told the audience he had been eight times arrested, had spent two years and ten months behind the bars, and had been run away from his family twice they listened. He challenged any one to point out one word of his which had ever advocated force. He went on to explain his position, and mixed up so much which sounded like force that when he finished Mr. Morgan was madder than ever.

"Here!" cried Mr. Morgan, waving a copy of the *Workingmen's Advocate*, "is the official paper of the Socialists." He read from its editorials. "It differs radically from the official lecturer."

That gave Prof. Garside a rare opportunity. He seized it.

"It so happens," he observed, "that the official lecturer contributes the great majority of the editorials to the official paper."

Mr. Morgan was buried beneath the laughter which followed the hit.

A mild-mannered man arose and juggled the names of Carl Marx, Proudhon, Bastiat, and August Bebel.

Then the meeting adjourned.

Socialism and Anarchy walked out arm in arm.

BABES HELPED SWELL THE CHORUS.

Entertainment for the "Relief Fund"—Boozing and Bellowing.

"Their death was not in vain. We, the living, will be the avengers of their sacred blood. Yes, my friends, the avengers! Under the present absolute despotism of the police club in Chicago it may appear out of place to utter such a sentiment, but that which moves every one's heart must be spoken, and therefore I repeat once more: We, the living, have the sacred duty of avenging our dead!"

The speaker was Jens L. Christensen, editor of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. He hastened to add the explanation that he did not propose that the death of the "martyrs" should be revenged on "those miserable creatures who by nodding their heads in approval allowed the murder to be perpetrated, nor on the perjured scoundrels who tried to cover the murder with the cloak of justice. Those persons are too small to be noticed by a true revolutionist. But we must revenge their death on the system that is oppressing us as it oppressed them—that system for the destruction of which they sacrificed their lives; that system which makes slaves of our women and sucks the marrow from the bones of our children; that system which tears the heart from our breast and puts in its place a lump of gold."

FEATURES OF THE DAY.

It was at the first of the series of three entertainments to be given for the benefit of the families of the executed and imprisoned Anarchists which the Pioneer Aid and Support Association and the Central Labor Union are getting up, with the assistance of a number of singing and turning societies, männerchors, and turnvereins. The first one came off at Twelfth Street Turner-Hall yesterday, beginning early in the afternoon, lasting all night, and concluding with a dance, with beer drinking all through. There were fifteen singing and six turning societies represented among the participants on the program. The chorus that gave the numerous songs was said to consist of 300 voices. This was probably true, assuming that a number of the singers had two voices and occasionally became mixed in their use in trying to sing tenor and bass at the same time. But on the whole they sang tolerably well. The effect produced by their vocal efforts being added to by extemporaneous contributions from the younger members of the audience was quite unique.

The hall was jammed with people. Many women had their babies with them and they were bound to be heard above or between the songs, and succeeded. A class of turners from Vorwärt's Turnverein gave an exhibition of horizontal-bar practice, and later on a class of old turners, men with gray beards and big waists, exhibited themselves on the vaulting horses.

PRACTICING THEIR THEORY.

The entertainment was managed in true Socialistic style, everybody taking a hand in it, and the performers mixing with the crowd and drinking beer, so that it took ten minutes before each song for the singers to get together.

Mr. Christensen was the principal speaker. "Our enemies say we are preaching hatred. Should I love those who have only hate and oppression for my loved ones, and like a dog lick the hand that whips me? Therefore, in the name of 3,000 devils I repeat: I preach hate, and shall preach it to my dying day—hatred of this system and the existing order of things that is poisoning all that is noble in humanity."

The orchestra played a medley of German popular airs, and receiving an encore struck up the martial strains of the "Marseillaise." This set the audience on fire and the whole crowd, numbering nearly 3,000, chimed in and sang that hymn which all revolutionists in every country of the globe recognize as their anthem.

ADVICE TO PARENTS.

Later in the evening Prof. T. H. Garside made an address. He spoke in a foreign tongue—at least the tongue so appeared to one who had been in that hall all day, he being the only English speaker. He said:

This meeting is evidence that the people of this city have in their hearts a power that nothing can destroy. But the object for which we are fighting will not be won by the gray-haired men of today, but by the boys and girls of the present generation. It is the duty of the fathers and mothers of the present to see to it that these children become giants of progress and liberty in the future. They should be reared in love and admiration for the ideals of humanity. From this day there will start in this city and country a movement of opinion that will revolutionize this country and the world. There is a need for men and women who, when they look at political corruption and bribery, will stand up and say: "We defy everybody for truth!" Teach your boys and girls not what you have been taught; teach them every day, every hour, every moment to seek that liberty which belongs to men and women. Let that be their religion, their God, their honor, their creed; let that be their education!

The receipts from the entertainment will foot up about $1,200. This will go to the fund for the support of the families of the Anarchists, and which has lately been used in the defense of Hronek, the Bohemian Anarchist.

THE INDEPENDENT CLUB.

At 8 o'clock the Independent Club met in Waverly Hall. The hall was comfortably filled. Prof. Charles Orchardson was elected Chairman. George Sloan offered resolutions favoring an eight hour law, which were adopted. So were those offered by Chairman Orchardson. The latter's began by deprecating the use of language calculated to excite one class against another. They denounced the Merritt bill, which seeks to overthrow trusts. "The Merritt bill," read the resolutions, "would have society return to free competition, where every man is the industrial enemy of every other man." Another switch and trusts were advocated.

Resolved, That we would welcome as benefactors a flour trust that would make flour $100 a barrel and stop all the mills, and a coal trust that would throw out of employment nearly all the miners, and compel those who could to pay $100 per ton.

Why did Mr. Orchardson and the meeting wish to see such a state of affairs? Because, continue the resolutions:

After the privileged gentlemen had starved and frozen to death a million of people it might occur to the emaciated survivors that property was not a gift of nature, but a curse from villainous man. It might occur to the emaciated survivors that there were four fundamental evils to be remedied.

The four evils are set out as disproportionate production, overproduction, the competitive system, and private ownership of land. The resolutions concluded by recommending to the reading public Spencer's "Social Statics," Grundland's "Coöperative Commonwealth," and Bellamy's novel, "Looking Backward."

W. H. Van Ornum read an elaborate paper advocating Henry George's theory of a single tax. Short speeches were made by George Sloan, P. McIntosh, and Messrs. Snyder, Shallaby, Cook, and Orchardson. Mr. Sloan said: "The present order of things cannot last longer than another generation."

Injured in a Railroad Collision.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 27.—A bad wreck occurred on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad this afternoon two miles east of Galion. Five persons were seriously injured and considerable property destroyed. A double-header fast stock-train collided on a bridge with a light engine which was out for a trial trip. The engineers and firemen of the stock-train jumped in time to avoid injury, but those on the light engine were less fortunate. Engineer Judson Belton, Fireman Lou Shaw, and three boys, Bert Belton, Ed King, and Frank Mueller, who were riding on the engine, were all seriously hurt. The three engines were badly wrecked, and several steers in a stock-car were killed.

MEN SCALDED BY STEAM.

THE BREAKING OF A FURNACE FLUE ON THE STEAMSHIP REPUBLIC.

Four Men Fatally and a Number of Others Seriously Injured—Fortunately, the Passengers Had Just Landed—A Great Week for Lovers of Art—Exhibitions That Will Be Opened—General Metropolitan News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—A serious accident occurred on board the steamship Republic of the White Star Line after her passengers were landed on the wharf at the foot of West Tenth street this morning, four men being fatally and seven others seriously injured. The cause of the accident was the breaking of one of the furnace flues in the lower forward boiler. The Republic reached her dock at half-past 10 o'clock in the morning, and an hour afterward the last of her twenty cabin passengers had left the wharf, and the officers and employés were preparing to leave also. Suddenly there was a sharp report and in an instant after the stokers' room was filled with blinding, suffocating steam. So powerful was the current of scalding vapor which came pouring out of the mouth of the furnace, directly beneath the broken flue, that the men who stood in its path were thrown violently to the iron floor, where they lay, shrieking and crying for some one to save them. The hot steam was eating away the flesh from their bones.

Engineer Yates, who was slightly scalded about the hands and face, rushed to the deck and gave the alarm, which quickly reached the officers' quarters, and brought them hurrying to the scene. The three men who were most seriously injured were hoisted up from the stokers' room and hurried away to the hospital, and the others followed them as quickly as the ambulance could go and come.

Following is a list of the injured: James Borden, fireman; Samuel Ward, oiler; Patrick Hughes, stoker; James Dwyer, sixth engineer; James Collins, fireman; Thomas McFarland, fourth engineer; James Ward, trimmer; John Leonard, trimmer. Second Engineer Yates and Fifth Engineer Ibbs were slightly burned.

Dwyer, Collins, McFarland, and Leonard are thought to be fatally injured.

OBJECTS TO MINNESOTA.

President Oakes of the Northern Pacific Says the State Hampers Them.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—President Oakes of the Nothern Pacific, who has just returned from a prolonged stay in New York, was asked yesterday for reliable information concerning the status of the movement to consolidate the Northern Pacific and the Wisconsin Central lines. Mr. Oakes said: "The legislation of Minnesota of late years and the policy of the Commissioners have disturbed our people, and a question arose whether it would not be better to move to Chicago and distribute Minnesota business from there. The policy of the Commissioners has so affected the market that we cannot raise a dollar in New York to build lines in Minnesota. We look for better treatment now, and the whole matter may blow over."

When asked for his views on the Presidents' agreement Mr. Oakes said he was not present at the meeting simply because the Northern Pacific was at peace with all its competitors, and there was no necessity of it.

NOTABLE WEEK FOR ART.

Exhibitions That Will Be Opened—The Stebbins Collection.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—This will be a notable week to those interested in artistic matters. The James H. Stebbins collection of paintings and sculpture will be placed on public view at the American Art Galleries Tuesday, prior to sale at Chickering Hall. The private view for "the press and profession" of the twenty-second annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society and the New York Etching Club will take place at the National Academy of Design Friday, and be followed by the usual "first view" Saturday evening. A collection of paintings and studies by J. Alden Weir and J. H. Twachtman will also be placed on view Friday at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, prior to sale next week. The exhibition and sale of the Stebbins collection will attract an attention second only to that given the Mary J. Morgan and A. T. Stewart collections. The American Art Association has published a magnificent illustrated catalogue, which is the best thing of the kind yet published in the world. There are seventy-nine oil paintings, water colors, and drawings, and four sculptures. Nearly all the pictures and the principal sculptures are reproduced by etching, the proof being signed by the etchers, and Kurtz zinc process in the edition de luxe of the catalogue—as it is curiously called when there is no other edition of the same publication, which is limited to 500 copies. There is every promise of a brilliant water color and etching display this season, and the social and financial success of the display is sure to top all previous records. The Etching Club will undoubtedly do itself proud in view of the fact that it has beaten the publishers as exhibiters.

STREET-CAR STRIKE FATALITY.

A "Scab" Found Dying by a Barn and Three Strikers Arrested.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The street-car strike in Brooklyn has already led to one murder. Henry W. Adams was engaged Saturday as one of the men to take the place of strikers. At 11 o'clock Saturday night he was found dying near the feed stables of the street railroad company, with a long cut in his forehead. John Schumaker, a watchman, admitted tonight that he admitted three strikers to the stables to talk with Adams to induce him to leave the place. The strikers were arrested.

The murdered man belongs to the well known Adams family of Massachusetts, and was himself well educated. For a year he had been out of employment and sought work when he saw the advertisement for men published by the company last Saturday. His fate was therefore unusually cruel. The company's officers declare they will vigorously prosecute the men supposed to be guilty of the crime. No cars were run today on any of the eight lines involved in the strike. An attempt will be made to run some cars tomorrow, and trouble is expected.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee Spend Sunday Quietly at the Hotel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The members of the household of President-elect Harrison who are at present visiting in this city spent Sunday quietly at the Gilsey House. There were only a few callers and they were intimate friends of Mrs. Harrison. A private carriage was sent around to the hotel early in the forenoon and again in the evening after dinner, use of which was made by some of the party. They all dined together in the parlor reserved for them.

Arrival of Mrs. Nellie Sartoris.

When the Etruria's gang-plank touched the pier today the first person to land was Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, followed closely by her two little daughters and her maid. Col. Fred Grant, who went down the bay in the revenue cutter Chandler to meet the Etruria, was also of the party. The reporter asked Col. Grant if there was any truth in the rumors that a separation between Mrs. Sartoris and her husband had taken place, and that Mrs. Sartoris had come here for the purpose of making her future home with her mother in this city. Col. Grant replied rather indignantly: "I wish people would quit circulating such stories about my sister and her husband. No, sir; there is not the slightest truth in the rumor. Mrs. Sartoris has come over for no other purpose than to pay her relatives a visit, and she will return in a month. There is no trouble whatever between Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris."

Says He Will Sue for Libel.

Assemblyman Frank M. McDermott of Newark has announced his intention of suing the Newark *Daily Advertiser* for $10,000. Editorials in the paper recently criticised his action in bringing before the Legislature a bill to submit the question of Newark's water supply to a vote of the people. In these editorials it was declared that the officers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company were corrupt, and, "if it were highly desirable that their proposition should be finally accepted, would probably be willing to pay something to have McDermott's bill defeated or withdrawn." They further said that the bill had no honest purpose and was originated in the lobby for speculative purposes.

A Celebrated Singer Arrives.

Frau Marie Schroeder-Hangfstaengl arrived here by the Etruria this morning, and is now comfortably settled at the Belvidere Hotel. The fair artiste looks a trifle stouter than when she left four years ago, but is inclined to be rather proud of it. "I got tired of being called a light singer," she said, "and have added some heavier parts to my repertory. I am ambitious to sing here in such operas as 'Aida,' 'Trovatore,' 'Don Juan,' or some of the modern French works."

Barnum to Have Some Museums.

"Yes, sir, I am going to have a museum in this city," said P. T. Barnum to a reporter. "I am going to have a museum, young man, right in the heart of this city—that is, Bailey and I are going to have it. We are going to have one here and one in Boston and one in Chicago and one in Philadelphia. We are going to acquire ground and raise a building in each city and make permanent affairs, you understand—no summer-tent business."

Clara Louise Kellogg in New York.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg returned to New York Friday evening, and has been confined to her bed ever since. Mr. Strakosch said tonight that it was in consequence of Miss Kellogg's illness that he was obliged to close his season, and that everything will be satisfactorily arranged with his company. Miss Kellogg's physician thinks she will be able to be about her rooms in the course of two or three weeks, but he is none too sanguine.

Notes.

Peter Callahan beat John O'Day to death in Brooklyn Saturday night. O'Day had made insulting remarks to Callahan's sister.

Anthony Schneider, a cabinetmaker, who became insane over an attempt to invent a labor saving machine that could be used in his calling, shot himself through the heart today.

The last rails were spiked down Saturday near Cuddebackville which complete the construction of the new Summitville branch of the Port Jervis, Monticello & New York Railroad.

Dr. McGlynn transgressed another rule of the Catholic Church today by attending services at St. Chrysostom's Protestant Episcopal Church. It was the opening service in that church, and he said he "just dropped in."

George H. Howe, the manager of the Chicago Dressed Beef Company of Philadelphia, has sued his wife, Julia, for divorce. The case was heard in the New Jersey Court of Chancery in Jersey City Saturday. The Chancellor will give a decision in the case this week.

ENGAGED TO MARRY TWO GIRLS.

A Young Man Blows Out His Brains to Get Out of the Predicament.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 27—Parks Pledges, described as a happy-go-lucky sort of a fellow, living with his brother-in-law near Holly Springs, Ark., blew his brains out two or three days ago. He was engaged to marry two young ladies, and had arranged for the marriage ceremoney to take place in each case on the same day; but finally, realizing the predicament he was in and not knowing any other way to get out of it, he went into the woods, spread his overcoat on the ground, and deliberately shot himself.

TROUBLE IN CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

Whitney Chafing Over the Forced Inactivity of the Navy Department.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The *World's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that the painful lack of backbone on the part of the head of the State Department in its handling of the Samoan problem seems likely to lead to a disruption of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. Secretary Whitney chafes under the inactivity of the Navy Department through lack of a policy to enforce for the State Department. Secretary Bayard awaits action by Congress. Consequently nothing is being done.

TEACHING GRAMMAR BY MAIN STRENGTH.

An Ohio Teacher Uses a Slungshot to Stimulate the Young Idea.

FINDLAY, O., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—John Walters, a school teacher in Jackson Township, this county, had his license revoked and was dismissed from the public school service yesterday by the County Board of School Examiners for striking a boy in one of his grammar classes with a slungshot because the pupil was not able to define the relation of the participle to the other parts of speech. Walters will be prosecuted by the father of the boy for criminal assault.

Assignment of the Winona Harvester Works.

WINONA, Minn., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The Winona Harvester Works of this city has assigned to W. J. Whipple. The company has been in operation here about six years, but for the last eighteen months has been financially embarrassed on account of the failure of its new steel machines, and has done no more manufacturing. The assignment is made to straighten out accounts and make a final settlement of the business. Just how the company stands cannot be learned until the schedule of assets and liabilities is made out. The plant, buildings, and machinery are mortgaged to local capitalists, who advanced the company $60,000, on which interest has accumulated, and is probably more now than the concern is worth. The indebtedness of the company outside of the city is about $30,000. The assets will be only nominal.

Fighting Against the Drainage Canal.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The farmers and landowners of Douglas County held their second mass-meeting at the court-house Saturday to devise ways and means to prevent the construction of the proposed drainage canal through this territory at a large outlay of money. A committee was appointed empowered to employ counsel, and it is proposed to test the constitutionality of the present drainage law, which the farmers protest is odious to them. It is asserted that $30,000 can be raised among them to defeat the canal scheme. Another meeting has been called for Saturday next.

McGary Owned the Team.

The double team placed in the vacant barn at No. 1515 West Lake street, mention of which was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was owned by P. J. McGary of York City, about twenty miles west of Chicago. Peter Petersen was the driver. He came to the city Friday with 100 bushels of oats to sell. It is said that he has not since been seen. He had been in McGary's employ since last spring and was regarded as perfectly honest.

Trial of Mrs. Brown for Poisoning.

MASON CITY, Ia., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The jury in the Brown case was selected and sworn in yesterday morning. Mrs. Hattie Brown, sister-in-law of the defendant, said that the accused had told her that she was living a two-sided life, was not happy with Hiram, did not love him, and that Jim Anderson would make a good husband for some woman.

An Actor Stricken by Paralysis.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The veteran actor C. W. Barry, a member of Edwin Arden's "Barred Out" company, was stricken by paralysis on the stage of the Grand Opera-House tonight. His condition is critical, and it is believed he cannot recover. His entire left side is affected.

LINCOLN'S FIRST FRIEND.

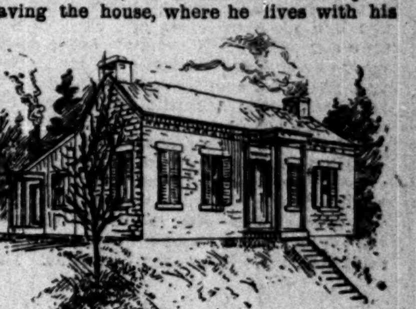
DENNIS HANKS, NOW 90 YEARS OLD, TELLS HIS REMINISCENCES.

He Made the Great Emancipator's Acquaintance When the Future President Was 24 Hours Old—As Cousin and Companion He Shared Lincoln's Early Life—Quaint Anecdotes of the Kind, Ungainly Boy—Dennis Visits Washington—How Old Friends Heard of the Tragedy.



SOME day, not long distant, a message will flash over the wires from the quiet little City of Charleston, Ill., saying that Dennis Hanks is dead. Then in all the large papers throughout the country it will be told simultaneously that here lived and died a relative and boyhood companion of Abraham Lincoln.

Dennis Hanks is living now at the age of 90 years in this little city in Eastern Illinois. Every resident of the place knows all about him, so I had no difficulty in having the house, where he lives with his



HOME OF DENNIS HANKS.

eldest daughter, pointed out. The door was opened by an old lady with rippling dark hair in which scarcely a gray thread appeared and with keen dark eyes. When I inquired for Dennis Hanks she laughed.

"Father? O, yes; you can see him. He is always so pleased to talk of Uncle Abe, but you will find him feeble."

A PEN PICTURE.

She led me into an inner room, and this is how Dennis Hanks appeared to me: He was sitting in a split-bottomed chair tipped back against the wall, with his feet on the rungs, a feeble, withered little figure of a man, his clothes hanging loosely about him. He leaned on a knotted thorn stick polished by long use; a soft felt hat covered his head and shaded his dim eyes; long hair, silvery white, fell about his collar, while his skin had that peculiar soft pink hue seen only in first and second childhood. It was a gentle old face in which the vigor of manhood had died out, leaving only childish interest and trust and innocence with a soft halo of memory over it all. He lay asleep in the sunshine that streamed over him through the parted curtain at the window, and another that divided the present from the past. His daughter touched him.

"Father," she said, "here is a lady come from Chicago to see you, sent by THE TRIBUNE." He started up from his sleep, blinking his eyes, one of which was blind, with all the sleepy amazement of a baby.

"Well, well, well. I'm glad to see her. There are not many who come to see old Dennis. Maybe if they knew all I could tell they would come fast enough. I used to tell Abe—Abe Lincoln, you know: 'Abe,' says I, 'if you die first people will have to come to Dennis Hanks to find out what sort of boy you was.' We used to laugh over that because it looked as if Abe would live longer than me then. I was ten years the elder and Abe was strong as a horse in them days. Abe'd a had his joke if he'd a died the next minute." The old man chuckled to himself and lapsed again into a doze from which he roused a moment later. In animation the face betrayed the Lincoln cast, the high cheek bones, broad forehead, firm mouth and jaw, and deep set eyes that sparkle with merriment and appreciation of his own droll thoughts. The skin is bleached back to baby tints, but the hands are knotted and gnarled by time and toil. In his speech were many of the characteristics of his Kentucky origin. He was born in Hardin County of that State in 1799.

HIS RECOLLECTIONS.

"I reckin I knowed Abe Linkhorn, as we called 'im, before anybody, 'less it wur his mother. Nancy Hanks, she was my cousin, and she married Tom Lincoln, and they lived about two mile from us. One day Tom come over an' says, kind o' slow like, 'Nancy's got a boy baby.' Mother, she got excited and hurried up her work to go over, but I couldn't wait. I was about 10 years old then, and babies wasn't as common then as they are now. I jist tuk and run two miles to see my new cousin. When Nancy put him in my arms he looked jist like red cherry pulp squeezed dry. I was tickled to death, and jist laid thar all night so's to see him when he waked up, and Tom had to tend to him. He was just 24 hours old when I made Abe Lincoln's acquaintance. That young man had the longest legs you ever see. When he growed up he was 6 feet 4½ inches high, the ganglingest, awkwardest boy that ever stepped over rail fences. Even when a boy he got ahead of everything, and growed out of his clothes faster'n Sarah could make 'em."

"I thought his mother's name was Nancy?"

"It was. This is the way: Tom fell in love with Sarah Bush, but her folks discouraged her from a-havin' him, sayin' Tom was a shif'less feller, an' I reckin he was; so Tom, he up and married Nancy Hanks, and Sairy, she married a man by the name of Johnston. After we all moved to Indiana, in 1809 I think, Nancy she up and died, and Mrs. Johnston's man died; so Tom he went back to Kentucky for Sairy and brung her home. Sairy was a mighty good woman. She didn't find much to come to but a shanty and a couple of ragged children, but she loved Tom, and raised his children decent. She was a Christian, and made Abe a religious man."

"He never belonged to church?"

"No; but he believed in God and would o' jined if he'd a lived longer. He was a good man and has gone to Heaven. He kep' the ten commandments better'n most of the preachers I know.

TAUGHT HIM HIS LETTERS.

"I remember the day we got to Indiana, Abe, he killed a turkey hen and was so proud he couldn't stop tellin' about it till Tom told him to shut up. It wasn't often he cared to kill things' less he took lots of pains to do it. He wanted books most of all and wildcats was a good deal plentier than books them days. I taught him his letters and we spelled clear through Webster's spelling book twice before Abe got tired of it. He tuk to writin', a practicin' on the rails of the fence or his mother's puncheon floor with a bit of charcoal. Then we got some wrappin' paper at the store and I made ink out of blackberry, briar root, and copperas that eat the paper. The pens I made out of turkey buzzard quills. After he learned to write he'd scrawl his name all over everything, and make Tom mad. 'Denny,' he'd say, 'look at that, will you, "Abraham Lincoln," that stands for me. Don't look much like me, does it?' He'd cut that on tree barks to mark the trees he wanted to cut down, write it in the sand down by the creek, and every rail on the place had his name on it."

"Well, he wrote it on something better than tree barks and in sand."

"Yes, I reckin he did. It was a surprise

to him and to me, too, because when a man is as honest as Abe was it stands in his way sometimes. He never looked to be a great man, but he did want to find out things. 'Denny,' he'd say, 'the things I want to know are all in books. My best friend is the man who will get me a book.' Well, I got him a book after awhile. It was one that told about a sailor who got so near a rock that it drawed all the nails out of his boat and he got a duckin'."

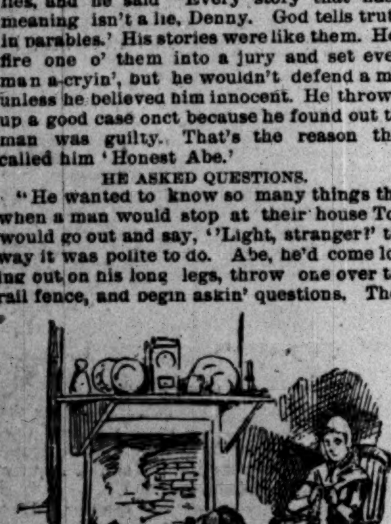
"Sindbad the Sailor, in the 'Arabian Nights.'"

"Hey! Well, I reckin, I ain't no scholar. But Abe'd lay on his stummick and read out loud to me and Sairy. Then Tom'd come in and say, 'See here, Abe, yer mother can't work with you a botherin' her,' but Sairy would tell him to go on, and she'd laugh when he laughed, though I believe it went in at one ear and out at the other, jist as it did with me. But Abe would lay there by the fireplace, the book on the floor between his elbows, and chucklin' to hisself. 'Abe,' says I, many a time, 'them's all lies.' 'Mighty darned good lies,' he'd say, and go on. I reckin he read them yarns a dozen times. That's purt nigh all he had to read except the Statutes of Indiana, and he used to lay over them way into the night. He got holt of a 'Life of Washington,' and split four cords of wood for just that little book. Tom couldn't read a word. The speeches of Henry Clay he learned by heart, and they made a Whig out of him; and then when he went to Washington he messed with some fellers who jist naturally made an abolition man out of him. I reckin Giddings had a good deal to do with it.

"He could jist lay men in the shade with his stories, and I thought mebby that woman in the book who always had a story fur every occasion had something to do with it. I asked him once where he got holt of so blamed many lies, and he said 'Every story that has a meaning isn't a lie, Denny. God tells truths in parables.' His stories were like them. He'd fire one o' them into a jury and set every man a-cryin', but he wouldn't defend a man unless he believed him innocent. He throwed up a good case onct because he found out the man was guilty. That's the reason they called him 'Honest Abe.'

HE ASKED QUESTIONS.

"He wanted to know so many things that when a man would stop at their house Tom would go out and say, ''Light, stranger!' the way it was polite to do. Abe, he'd come loping out on his long legs, throw one over the rail fence, and begin askin' questions. Then



ABE READS TO HIS STEPMOTHER.

Tom'd tell him to quit, and by'n by he'd have to bang him at the side of the head to git him to stop. Then Abe, he'd go off a spell and fire sticks at the snow-birds a-whistlin'. 'Pap thinks it ain't polite to ask questions. Well, I reckin I wasn't born to be polite.' He'd play jokes on people, too.

"Once there was a Baptist preacher took to stoppin' at the house, and Abe tried to get him to explain the miracles, and got the old feller so worked up that when Abe asked him, 'Who was the father of Zebedee's children?' he couldn't tell. He could come home from a sermon and repeat every bit of it. Many a time when Sairy couldn't go Abe would hold church fur her afterwards, and she said it was jist as good as goin' herself. He had to make his own amusement that a-way. Tom was kind o' shiftless."

"Now, father," Mrs. Dowling, Dennis Hanks' daughter, spoke up, "Grandfather Lincoln was just as good a man as ever lived. Just because he couldn't get nothin' ahead people called him shiftless. He made a good livin' and gave it away to everybody who came. He never drank nor played cards and he wasn't lazy. He was a good cabinetmaker and looked after his own clearin', but he couldn't keep anything after he made it. You remember now Tom made the coffin his first wife was buried in. After that he didn't seem to care until Sairy Johnston came and straightened things up. Inside of a year Tom had filled the house with pretty good furniture."

"Well, people have different idys about that. Abe wouldn't aben the man he was if it hadn't a ben fur his mother and stepmother. Sairy, she said to him: 'Abe, you git holt of some muslin some'eres and have a white shirt so you can go to people's houses right.' So when he was only 13 years old he cut nine cords of wood and got nine yards of muslin, with which Sairy bleached and made him two shirts. My! but he was proud of 'em. Everything else he had was homespun. He never had anything but jeans pants till he went to lawin'. We lived on corn dodgers them days, salt pork, game, wild fruit stewed in molasses and milk. Abe'd stuff his pockets full of dodgers and gnaw a piece fur dinner and jist go on plowing. There was a hoss-mill about eighteen miles away with a plug and sweep pulled by a hoss. Abe used to say his hound could eat flour faster'n they made it, and then be hungry for supper." The old man chuckled in memory of pioneer days.

"Abe used to like to talk of them days, but it made Mary Lincoln powerful mad, and then Abe'd shut me up. 'If Abe was low down you needn't be throwin' it up to him,' she'd say, but I reckin Abe didn't look at it that way. He was as gentle with Mary as an elephant would be with a skeeter, and she could sting. He was so big. When we was boys and rassled together he'd fling one of his long legs upon my shoulders and throw me so quick it made my head swim. Trees jist fell like three men a-whackin' at them when he got into the woods. But he never quarreled. He's broke up many a rowdy crowd by telling a story and gittin' 'em all to laughin'. Onct a feller told him to come on and fight, and then he lay down and didn't speak for half an hour—Abe made him so blamed tired.

SPLITTING RAILS.

"It was over near Decatur, Ill., he split all those rails that were carried about in the campaign. The whole connection moved there and lived a year. Then as we had the ager we started back to Indiana and got as far as this place. That was in 1830. We've been here ever since. Abe was so tall that he had to stoop to go into the cabin door. Sairy was a mighty clean woman and kept everything whitewashed. She used to tell Abe that his feet being clean didn't matter half so much as his head, because she could scour the floor, but she didn't want his head rubbing all around her white ceiling. I remember once he got all the young 'uns, dipped their feet in the mud, then turned 'em upside down, and walked all over the ceiling, them a-screamin' with laughter, and Sairy come in. It was so funny; she jist sat down and laughed, though she said Abe ought to be spanked. He whitewashed the ceiling for her whiter than ever. He jist used to make the neighborhood howl with his yarns, and I bet' he made up every one of 'em.

"He started a little crossroads store near here and all the county people would lounge round that store to hear him joke. When the Black-Hawk war broke up he was made a Captain. Then he went to the Legislature and studied law and went to Congress. After he got started there wasn't no stoppin' him."

Mrs. Dowling brought out a photograph of the five generations in regular descent. "There are between sixty and seventy of father's decendants near here. This house was built in 1844 and was one of the first brick houses in this county."

The old man had dropped asleep again and I went out into the yard and sketched the house, a one-story, old-fashioned house with two windows on each side of a porticoed door, with side lights. So many coats of paint had been applied that the outlines of the bricks were almost oblit-



FIVE GENERATIONS IN CHARLESTON.

erated. When I went back Dennis was still asleep, the late afternoon sun playing on his faded old face with its soft flesh and sharpened contour. Mrs. Dowling, a woman of 69, was fashioning a garment for her own great-grandchild, and talked to me softly so as not to disturb her father.

GRANDFATHER LINCOLN.

"People don't know what Grandfther Lincoln was because he was shiftless. He never drank—and them was drinking days; he was moral and a member of the Baptist church, and as honest as the day is long. Uncle Abe—we all call him uncle—got them idys from his father and his tongue from his mother. I guess the Hanks' family was smarter than the Lincoln's. Grandmother Lincoln, that's Abe's stepmother, thought a heap of Abe. When he was elected President he came over here to say good-by before going to Washington, and she kissed him and cried and said: 'Abraham, I know you will never come back—something says they'll kill you.' He said, kind o' sad like, 'Mammy, don't be uneasy; I'll come back all right,' but Mary says that Abe thought himself he never would; and then you know he really saw his shadow in the looking-glass before he was shot."

Mrs. Dowling left the room just then, and the shutting of the door awakened old Dennis from his nap.

A RELIC.

"Come here," he whispered mysteriously. "If you won't tell anybody I'll show you something." He pulled from an inside pocket a heavy, old-fashioned coin-silver watch hanging to a steel chain. The chasing on the case was worn almost smooth.

"Abe gimme that after he went to Washington. I went down thar to see him, and thar he was with a big gold watch and chain hangin' all over his vest, and I commenced to tease him about bein' so fine, and he says: 'Dennis, I bet you'd carry a watch if you had one. You needn't be so envious.' Then he went and bought this fur me and wanted me to have a gold chain, but I wouldn't, so he got me this good steel chain, and I've carried it ever since. I've been offered $500 for it, but no money can buy it. Thar ain't many people even gets to see it, I can tell you." He stowed it back carefully in the hidden pocket and went on with many a droll expression and merry laugh:

"When I went down to Washington to see him it was about a neighbor that had got into trouble. The folks here sent me to speak to Abe about him. It was durin' the war, and thar was a lot o' soldiers around the White House stickin' their guns in everybody's face. I went to a door—thar's only one, though I looked 'round fur a back door, thinkin' to sneak in. A porter stopped me, and asked as smart: 'Who do you want to see?'

"'I want to see Abe Lincoln,'" I says.

"'You can't see him this time o' day,' he says as smart.

"'You bet I kin,'" I answered him. "'He's not goin' back on Dennis Hanks, his cousin, and the boy he's rassled with, if he is the President. I hain't come here from Illinois to be told I can't see Abe Lincoln.'

"He grinned and showed me the office. There was a lot of fellers waitin', but I waded through 'em and opened the door, and thar sot Abe as tall's his own shadder, writin' at a old desk he tuk from Illinois.

THE MEETING.

"'Hey!' I hollered. 'You're a purty President, ain't you! Git up hyur and shake hands. I ain't after no office yit, Abe.'

"'Well, Dennis, is that you! I'm glad you don't want an office; most of them do. You've got a big heart, but no head for an office.' Then he run and jist gethered me in to him like they did in the Bible, and so I wept a little so I had to take my bandanner out. He looked kinder tired. When I told him what I wanted he said:

"'I'm busy today, but I'll get Stanton to fix that up. You go down to the house, and Mary will give you something to eat and a shake-down.'

"I knowed it was too fine for me where Mary was. She was a good woman, but was too high-falutin' for me; so I jist went to a tavern and put up. Next mornin' Abe had a lot of papers for my case and told me to take 'em to Stanton.

"'Abe,' says I, 'blamed if I know where the plagueoned place is.' So he called a feller and sent the papers, and pretty soon Mr. Stanton come lookin' like a jay bird in a spike-tailed coat, and snarled about them papers, but Abe got time to sign 'em. He acted so ugly that when he went out I said:

"'Abe, if I's as big as you I would take that little feller over my knee and spank him.' Abe, he laughed and said he guessed Stanton was a bigger man than he was in some respects. I came home then and the next spring Abe was shot.

THE TRAGEDY.

"I heard of it this a way. I was sitting in my shop peggin' away at a shoe when a man came in and said: 'Dennis, Honest Abe is dead!'

"'Dead, dead. Old Abe dead,' I kep sayin to myself. 'My God, it ain't so!' I went out to see Sairy when she lived all alone after Tom died, and said, 'Grandmother, Abe's dead.' 'Yes, I know,' says she. 'I've ben a waitin fur it. I knowed they'd kill him,' and she never asked any questions. A body'd a thought the earth stopped whirlin' fur a few days the way everybody went on. It was like, even here in Charleston, like a black cloud that covered the sun." The dim old eyes became blurred by the sad memory.

"It was diffrunt with me, who had knowed him as a ganglin', lathy awkward boy full o' fun and stories and kindness, so big and strong and gentle with everything weak and helpless, to think of him lyin' thar dead—you don't remember it?"

"No, I don't remember it."

"Them that does has got a thing to think of. Why, we stopped in the streets, strong men, and cried. I don't believe the sun shone again for weeks after he was laid away at Springfield. Thar wasn't any tradin' done scacely. Every house had black on it. It was like the plague that took the first-born. To hit, to strike him after the war was over! 'Dennis, Honest Abe's dead.' I've heard that in the night and in dreams in the daytime for twenty years, and I can't believe it yit." The palsied hand shook and the voice trembled.

"Some of the preachers say you won't know anybody in Heaven, but I bet you I'll know Abe Lincoln. He's thar! I may never git thar, but Abe Lincoln went right straight to Heaven.

"After Sairy died Rob—that's Abe's boy—he came down from Chicago and put up a tombstone fur her and Tom and they lay thar together. Nancy she was buried in Indiana, and Abe helped his father saw out her coffin when he wasn't more'n 9 years old. Mary went crazy, I guess, poor soul! The people never understood her, but they might a knowed she was a good woman or Abe Lincoln never'd a loved her. Abe could set a whole lot of men roarin' and then go off and study by himself and look sad and melancholy. He liked to listen to music, and there was some poetry he read—Burns, I reckin. When he lost his case and his man was innocent he would just cry like a child, the tears lyin' in the hollers of his cheeks. There won't be another man like Abe Lincoln this side of judgment day."

FALLEN ASLEEP.

When I left the old man had fallen asleep again, his trembling hands clasped idly, leaning back in his chair and on his stick. The last rays of the sunset flooded the old-fashioned room and bent figure and bathed them in glory. What a privilege his had been, to teach the great emancipator to write his immortal name first on a puncheon floor with a bit of charcoal, and to see those wonderful eyes gazing incredulously at the awkward characters with a dim understanding that they meant himself wherever he should trace them!

One sentence of the afternoon's talk remains with me as a fitting epitaph for the great man of whom we spoke with hushed voices: "Thar was jist one thing Abe Lincoln didn't know: he didn't know how to be mean; to do a mean thing, or think a mean thought. When God made Old Abe he left that out fur other men to divide up among 'em."

NORA MARKS.

TO PLEAD FOR CLARKSON.

WHY MR. ALLISON GOES TO SEE THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

It Is Intimated That the Senator Must Accept the Treasury Portfolio or No Western Man Will Be Chosen—Something About the Corcoran Mansion, Where the New Secretary of State Will Probably Receive His Friends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The long expected message from Gen. Harrison to Mr. Blaine has arrived. It came early last week by messenger direct from Indianapolis. Mr. Blaine is to be Secretary of State. Formal tender by letter, supplemental to this verbal offer, will probably be made within a week or ten days. Mr. Blaine is already looking for a house suitable for the residence of the Secretary of State. These statements are made on authority that is not to be questioned. The information is as trustworthy as if it came from the lips of Gen. Harrison and Mr. Blaine.

Senator Allison has gone to Indianapolis in an uncertain state of mind concerning the Treasury. He persisted to the last moment before leaving here in saying he did not want to go into the Cabinet, and would not if he could honorably decline. He goes to Indianapolis determined to use all his influence with the President-elect to induce him to give the Treasury to Editor Clarkson. Senator Allison's friends, with whom he consulted before leaving, think he will take the Treasury himself unless he can induce Gen. Harrison to take Clarkson in his place. To-day's interview will doubtless determine which of the men from Iowa is to have this great portfolio.

Gen. Harrison's firmness has been strikingly shown in this matter of the Treasury. When Senator Allison was at Indianapolis in November Gen. Harrison asked him if he would not like to be Secretary of the Treasury. The Senator replied in the negative. Since that day Gen. Harrison has repeatedly asked the Senator to change his determination, but he made no formal tender of the office, requiring a final reply, until last week. That tender was brought by ex-Gov. Stone, and Senator Allison has ever since been much troubled as to what course he should pursue.

HAS CLARKSON NO CHANCE?

It is true that within a few weeks after the election Gen. Harrison intimated to Mr. Clarkson that unless Senator Allison should go into the Cabinet Clarkson himself would be wanted. As long as the matter stood in this shape Allison's determination to remain in the Senate could not be changed, for he has been sincerely desirous of staying where he is and having his State represented by his friend Clarkson. But now comes Gen. Harrison with his last trump. By ex-Gov. Stone he sends word that Allison must accept or Iowa go unrepresented. Gov. Stone first delivers this message to Clarkson and then goes to Allison. The Iowa Senator is so troubled by the intelligence, which almost any other man would hail with delight, that he remains away from the Senate one day, and after consultation with his friends starts for Indianapolis. There this friendly struggle will be brought to a conclusion within a day or two. It having been intimated that the President-elect has concluded Clarkson is not a big enough man for the Treasury, that his Cabinet making has now reached the point at which the Treasury is the only place he has remaining for a Western man, and that in consequence it must be Allison or nobody from Iowa, the Senator will seek to impress the President-elect with Mr. Clarkson's ability and force and his wide acquaintance and splendid reputation. In Senator Allison's opinion Clarkson is more than the peer of Manning, who was also an editor with a genius for politics, and who, while in good health, made one of the most successful officers in President Cleveland's Cabinet.

The chances are that Senator Allison will yield, and that Gen. Harrison will have his way. Now that the matter has assumed the form of Allison or nobody from Iowa, many of the Senator's friends, among them Mr. Blaine, have urged him to accept if there shall prove to be no hope of getting Clarkson in by finally declining. If Senator Allison go to the Treasury, Clarkson will likely succeed him in the Senate.

Many Republican Senators have hoped Gen. Harrison would find some other man than Blaine for Secretary of State, but Senator Allison has been loyal to his old leader. To show a little of the inwardness of this Cabinet politics, the statement can be made on unquestionable authority that nothing could have induced Senator Allison to take the Treasury had Blaine not been chosen for Premier. Now that Blaine has been invited to sit next the President, Senator Allison may be won.

A HOUSE FOR SECRETARY BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine is not going to live in the White House, but he is to be an important figure in its councils, and in all probability will live near by it. William Walter Phelps, having found a good house for Vice-President Morton, has been looking for one suitable for the residence of Secretary of State Blaine. Friday they looked at two houses which face Lafayette Square and the White House, which is just across Pennsylvania avenue. Both of these houses are historic. In one, an old, gable-roofed, vine-covered building with small windows and huge double chimneys, Secretary Seward was stabbed by one of the Booth conspirators. Here, too, Key was carried, dying, after he was shot by Gen. Sickles, in the street near by. The site of this old house was once a graveyard, too, and Mr. Phelps says there are too many ghosts in the ancient structure for a home of cheerfulness and serenity. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine have looked the house over, but it will not do.

A more promising candidate is the Corcoran mansion, which stands on the north side of the square, facing the White House. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine went through this mansion Friday, and were much pleased with it, particularly Mr. Blaine. The housekeeper says they went into every room, the cellar, garret, and even upon the roof. They have decided to take it if they can get it, and Mr. Hyde, the agent, says he thinks they can have it. He has cabled to one of the heirs in Europe and has promised Mr. Blaine an answer by tomorrow.

If, as is now probable, this old mansion shall become second to the White House itself in social importance during the next four years modern Washingtonians will be surprised to find so much splendor and elegance behind that plain exterior. For seventeen years Mr. Corcoran, who lived in the house till his death a year ago, did no entertaining save now and then to give a little dinner, and the interior is strange to the eyes of fashionable people. The house remains just as he left it, and if the Blaines take possession they will have a sumptuously furnished mansion to step into.

THE MANSION DESCRIBED.

The house stands at the corner of H street and Connecticut avenue, which leads out to Mr. Blaine's house, now occupied by Mr. Leiter, half a mile away. It is a surprisingly large mansion, having been constructed by piecemeal, and covers a great deal of ground. In the centre is a large square house, three stories and an attic. This contains, on the ground floor, two large parlors and a short hall. From this, on the west out to Connecticut avenue, is thrown a wing a story and a half high and about fifty feet long. This was Mr. Corcoran's art gallery, and contained the gems of that great collection now stored in the public gallery bearing his name. It is called the ball-room and is a splendid apartment, with its high ceilings artistically frescoed, its great chandeliers, gilt decorations, statuary in niches, and great bow window overlooking Connecticut avenue, Lafayette Square, the White House grounds, and the Potomac.

On the other side of the house is a similar wing, which contains the library and dining-room. Both of these apartments have ceilings a story and a half high, and over the round mahogany dining table, large enough for twelve plates, is a stained glass skylight through which falls a flood of mellow light upon the table below. Back of this wing runs a wide and almost baronial hall, opening on the east to the carriage drive, and on the west upon a broad piazza in the rear of the ball-room and skirting a large garden which in season is said to be one of the loveliest in Washington. The garden is inclosed by a high brick wall and separated from the court and stable yards by another fence. The house is richly furnished and handsomely decorated throughout, the walls being fairly golden with gilt in the French style of the last century, with carved nymphs and floral and fruit pieces.

Up-stairs are eight family chambers and five servants' rooms, hardly sufficient accommodation, Mrs. Blaine thinks, for the household which she will be compelled to maintain, but which the coming Secretary thinks will answer with a little crowding.

For ceremonial purposes the house is as large as any which Mr. Blaine will be able to find in Washington. The great ball-room, the parlors, the library, and dining-room, and the two halls afford almost as much room as there is available for similar purposes in the White House.

W. W.

TRIED TO KILL A WHOLE FAMILY.

Terrible Work of a Would-Be Robber Near Lansing, Mich.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 27.—A horrible murder was committed last night in Delphi Township, about seven miles from this city. Christian Stochal, a Polander, resides on a small farm near Holt with his family, consisting of his wife, aged 63 years, his son Fred, aged 20, and Minnie Faltz, his 13-year-old granddaughter. Stochal went to bed about 8 o'clock last night in the only room in the cabin. Minnie retired a short time later to another bed and her grandmother was disrobing when a shotgun was discharged just outside the east window of the cabin. The shot crashed through the glass and struck Mrs. Stochal over the heart. Minnie sprang up in bed at the sound of the shot and the gun was discharged a second time, the load striking the child in the breast. Minnie sprang up a ladder in the corner of the room to the loft above, and her grandmother was attempting to follow her when a third load of shot struck the old woman in the back and she fell down the ladder to the floor, dead. As Stochal sprang out of bed, dazed with sleep, a fourth shot struck him in the head, though but few of the shot hit him. Stochal crawled out of bed, and, seeing the murderer standing several rods from the house, slipped off in another direction, and, barefooted and clad only in shirt and drawers, ran through a tamarack swamp in the intense darkness to the house of Cornelius Driscall, half a mile west. Deputy Sheriff Cook and Coroner Bennett of Lansing were telegraphed to from Holt and went to Stochal's place at 2 o'clock this morning. It required little time to convince them who the murderer was almost beyond the possibility of a doubt. August Tanto, 19 years old, who is acquainted with the Stochals, yesterday borrowed a Winchester repeating rifle. Young Tanto filled the chamber of the gun with cartridges loaded with birdshot and went to Stochal's, where he remained from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. He then left, saying he was going to Charles Crantz's house, but instead the officers found that he hid behind a haystack ten rods from the cabin, to which he afterwards returned by a circuitous route, as shown by the tracks. Outside the window were found two empty shells and one loaded which corresponded exactly with shells Tanto had secured. Late at night Tanto went to Holt Station, three miles away, and bought a ticket to Mason, going south on the 9:30 Michigan Central passenger train. He has not yet been apprehended.

Fred Stochal, son of Christian Stochal, came to Lansing Friday, and has since been staying with friends here. He was arrested today, and is detained on suspicion of being implicated with Tanto in the crime.

Minnie is in a precarious condition, but may recover. Mr. Stochal is not seriously injured.

Stochal sold some stock a few days ago and was known to have about $100 in the house. It is thought the murderer was after the money.

HE OFFERED GOODS BELOW COST.

A St. Paul Man Raking In the Dollars of Gullible People.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 27.—A shrewd and extensively worked scheme for the swindling of people looking for "bargains" in dry goods and hosiery has just been unearthed. A letter from J. Q. A. Campbell, editor of the Bellefontaine (O.) *Republican*, which was received today, inquired after the reliability of one C. H. Warner, who had sent him a proposition for advertising, to be paid for by check on demand. Mr. Campbell was suspicious and desired information. The advertising matter offered was in the shape of reading notices to the effect that Wood, Thornburg & Co., importers, of London, New York, and San Francisco, had purchased large stocks of fine plush, silk, and hosiery at a great sacrifice in London and would sell it in limited quantities to individuals in this country at prices away below actual cost. No goods would be sent C. O. D., but the cash must accompany every order. All orders must be sent to C. H. Warner, Union Block, St. Paul, by whom the goods would be promptly shipped. No such firm as the one mentioned is known either in San Francisco or in New York, and it cannot be found entered in the books of the business agencies. It was found that Warner had an office in the building named, which he took a week ago. He seldom appeared at his office, but a great deal of mail was delivered there and secured by him when he saw fit to go after it. His "office" was entered yesterday and forty-eight letters from various parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Kansas were found awaiting his arrival. Many of these were in ladies' writing and are believed to be orders for the goods advertised. A marked newspaper directory showed that he had sent out his advertising matter to the States named, and the letters are probably answers inclosing money. A few days ago Warner bought a half yard of fine silk from one of the leading firms of the city which he had cut up in small pieces, apparently for use as samples in case such might be desired. No other goods of any kind were found, and the police are now on the lookout for Warner. There are half a dozen charges that could be brought against him, but it is probable that if caught he will be tried for using the mails for swindling purposes.

MINING INTERESTS OF ILLINOIS.

Valuable Discoveries of Lead Ore Near Galena—Chicago Capital Invested.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The revival of the mining industry in this section affords employment to a great number of men who would otherwise be idle, and has served to greatly stimulate business of all kinds. Within the last week three valuable discoveries of lead ore have been made in the Galena diggings, and at Benton and Shultsburg, Wis., prospecting has resulted in the recent striking of rich deposits of dry bone and black jack, or zinc ore. The total yield of the mines in this section for the last six days will reach 1,000,000 pounds, including ore of all kinds. A large amount of Chicago capital is being employed in developing the mining interests of this section.

Licenses of Incorporation Issued.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Licenses to incorporate the following new companies were issued yesterday by the Secretary of State:

Melton Elevator Company, at Melton, Ogle County; capital stock, $2,500; to build an elevator; incorporators, H. N. Scoville, W. L. Palmer, and David Marshall.

Thomas Stringer Meat Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $50,000; for dealing in live stock, meats, and the products thereof; incorporators, Thomas Stringer, J. A. Smith Sr., and E. B. McPherson.

Hibbard Herb Extract Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; for the manufacture of medicines; incorporators, G. A. Ruths, W. Rheem, and F. N. Thompson.

Alden Store Company, at Anna; capital stock, $15,000; for dealing in merchandise; incorporators, Oliver Alden, E. S. Alden, J. B. Alden, and T. S. Alden.

The East St. Louis *Journal* Publishing Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $1,200; for printing and publishing; incorporators, J. W. Kirk, C. H. Albertson, and G. L. Hursey.

Weir & Craig Manufacturing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $75,000; for the manufacture of machinery, plumbers' and gasfitters' supplies; incorporators, R. Weir, R. Craig, and A. H. Vieder.

John Samuels Furniture Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; for the manufacture of furniture and household goods; incorporators, J. Samuels, A. Peck, and K. Brombach.

The Illinois Chemical Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; for mining in the State of Illinois; incorporators, L. F. Griffin, F. Thompson, and F. W. Kelsey.

The Willow Club, at Aurora; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, W. J. Valentine, F. Stauffer, J. Bell, and W. Johnson.

The Ivy Hunting and Fishing Club, at Kid Lake, Monroe County; without capital stock; to associate a lot of good fellows; incorporators, C. B. Armfield, W. E. Field, H. C. Griesedeick, M. F. Helery, F. U. Hugunin, W. P. Hunt, W. P. Kennett, S. La Mott, A. M. Mauntel, G. H. Parsons, B. P. Smith, J. W. Staley, J. L. Torrey, F. Trescher, and O. Velker.

Certificates were recorded surrendering the name and charter of the Evanston Club at Evanston; changing the name of the Greenwood Club at Evanston to the Evanston Club; increasing the capital stock of the German-American Savings and Loan Association at Springfield to $5,000,000.

Charged with the Murder of His Wife.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Maggie Fischer, wife of Milton Fischer, living at Bearnen, a village six miles from Sedalia, Mo., was strangled to death Friday night, and her husband and sister, Miss Swearing, with whom Fischer is said to have been on intimate terms, have been arrested charged with the murder.

A sore throat is soon relieved by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for bronchial and pulmonary disorders.

ALLISON IN INDIANAPOLIS.

THE SAMOA MATTER SAID TO HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED.

Gen. Harrison Wants to Know Something About It—Senator Cullom's Views on Samoa and the Cabinet—He Thinks Blaine Will Be Secretary of State and Allison Secretary of the Treasury—Significant Extract from Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—When Senator Allison arrived here at noon today he was accompanied by Senator Cullom of Illinois and ex-Gov. Routt of Colorado. Col. John C. New and Mr. Halford, the private secretary of the President-elect, were at the train to meet them, and while they walked to the carriages that were to convey them to the residence of Gen. Harrison they were asked questions by several newspaper representatives, who feared that there might be no other opportunity during the day for interviewing. Senator Allison was unwilling to talk about the purpose of his visit. He had been called here by the President-elect, and any information as to why he had been summoned to the city should properly come from Gen. Harrison, he thought. For various reasons, too, he told the interviewers that he did not care to say anything about the Cabinet. All questions as to the work of Congress, however, he freely answered.

"Will there be an extra session?" he was asked.

"I think there will be. It seems that there is such necessity for it that it will be unavoidable."

It was 12:30 o'clock when the visitors arrived at Gen. Harrison's residence. They were at once invited by the President-elect to join him at lunch, and afterward they spent the afternoon in his library, where they were free from interruption. Ex-Gov. Routt left early in the afternoon with Col. New, but Senator Cullom remained at the house until 5 o'clock, when he went to the New Denison House, leaving Gen. Harrison and Senator Allison alone. At 7 o'clock Senator Cullom left for his home in Illinois. He was asked just before his departure from the hotel if he and Senator Allison had come on a mission of mutual concern.

"I am on my way home," he replied, "to make a brief visit to my family, and to take them back to Washington with me. As I had not seen Gen. Harrison since he left the Senate I determined to stop here and make a brief call, and have a little talk with him about matters in general. There is no politics in my visit. As to Senator Allison, he must speak for himself."

SENATOR CULLOM'S VIEWS.

"What is the prevailing impression among the members of the Senate as to who will constitute the Cabinet?"

"I believe that it is generally regarded as certain that Mr. Blaine will be in the Cabinet, but it is not yet positively known that he will be."

"How about Senator Allison?"

"I think he will be Secretary of the Treasury. It seems that the appointments of Blaine and Allison are about equally certain."

"Is there any truth in the report that Mr. Thomas of Illinois will be Secretary of the Navy?"

"I don't know. Mr. Thomas is a good man, and would make a capable Cabinet officer, but I do not know whether or not there is any probability of his appointment."

Mr. Cullom said the Samoan question was discussed, and, while not at liberty to say what Gen. Harrison thought of the matter, he gave his own views. He said:

"I am not in favor of permitting any country to throw brickbats at us. I am an American all the way through, and think we are big enough Nation to take care of ourselves under all circumstances. However, while the Samoan matter looks serious at present, I believe the coming Administration will reach an adjustment that will be satisfactory to the country. I think a solution will be reached without difficulty."

He said there would be no yielding on our side, but a settlement would be reached on a dignified basis. When the Senator's attention was called to the fact that we practically had no navy and could not cope with such a Power as Germany he said he thought we would not be without an adequate navy long, and in the meantime there would be no yielding of our position for the want of a first-class navy.

DISCUSSED THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

The conference between Gen. Harrison and Senator Allison related to more, it is understood, than the Iowa statesman's acceptance of the Treasury portfolio. There is much important information about the financial affairs of the Government that the President-elect desired from the Senator for use in his inaugural address, and among other questions upon which he desired inside knowledge is the Samoan trouble, to which it seems that it will be necessary for him to give attention in the beginning of his Administration. More liberal provision should be made, he believes, for any emergency that may arise than the appropriation of $500,000.

As an intimation of how Gen. Harrison stands on the Samoan question the following from his letter of acceptance will not be without interest at this time and may be regarded as significant:

> Our relations with foreign Powers should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospitable treatment should be insisted upon with dignity and firmness. Our Nation is too great in material, strength, and in moral power to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness. Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with the National dignity.

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE.

The President-elect's main purpose in calling Senator Allison here was, of course, to talk with him about his acceptance of the Treasury portfolio. There was much that Gen. Harrison desired to say in connection with the offer that he did not care to, and could not satisfactorily, communicate in any other way than in a personal interview. Besides, a better understanding could be reached, and the importance of his acceptance of the position could be more effectually impressed upon Senator Allison in a friendly talk than through any medium of correspondence. It is confidently believed here that the conference will result in Mr. Allison's accepting the position that has been offered him. When he arrived today he ordered his trunk taken to the New Denison House and it was supposed, therefore, that he would spend the night there, but he remained at Gen. Harrison's residence and no opportunity to question him has been afforded. It is understood that he will start back to Washington tomorrow morning.

Gen. Harrison has not yet decided whether he will go to Cincinnati Wednesday or not, but now thinks he will hardly be able to leave the city at that time. Russell Harrison and his wife will go right through from Chicago to New York to meet Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee and accompany them home. Mr. McKee will leave New York for home the latter part of the week, but the ladies will remain there some time longer.

Private Secretary Halford left this evening for Cincinnati on some kind of a mission, supposed to be of importance politically.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE MATTER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—Senator Allison's name has been coupled with a Cabinet position ever since the election, and it is a natural supposition that it was on Cabinet affairs he was called here. It has also been repeatedly stated that he was very much averse to leaving the Senate. The long consultation of today and his remaining over until tomorrow are taken as satisfactory evidence that he is to go into the Cabinet, and that the remainder of his stay will be devoted to a discussion as to the other members. There is a feeling here that it is the State and not the Treasury Department he is to occupy.

To sustain the idea that it is the State and not the Treasury the fact that the Samoan question is one that would be more directly under the State Department is cited. If any other statesman than Mr. Allison was to occupy that department, it is claimed, he would have been called here and not Allison.

SPECIAL ELECTION TUESDAY.

The First Indiana District Will Then Elect a Congressman.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 27.—Tuesday, the 29th inst., a special election will be held in this (the First Congressional) district for a member of this Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gov. Hovey, Republican. The candidates are: W. F. Parrett, Democrat, and F. R. Posey, Republican. They were the candidates at the November election, the former having twenty plurality over the latter. Posey contests on the ground of illegal votes at St. Meinrall Roman Catholic college and monastery in Spencer County. The counties in the district are Gibson, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg, and Warrick. Both parties will make a stubborn fight. Posey has proposed this election shall decide the contest for the Fifty-first Congress, but Parrett declines the proposition. Defections in Posey County give the Democrats great uneasiness.

BREAKING THE DEADLOCK.

The Indications in West Virginia Are That It Will End.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The situation tonight indicates the breaking of the deadlock between the Senate and the House of Delegates. It seems to be the disposition of the Republicans to go into joint convention and canvass the vote for State officers and let the responsibility of the result rest with the course of the Democrats. As to the declaring of the vote it is the opinion of the best informed attorneys that the declaration of the vote by the Speaker can in no wise affect the title of Gen. Goff to the Gubernatorial chair. If the contest between the two claimants to the office of Governor has not been disposed of the 4th of March next Goff will qualify and demand possession. If it is refused the matter will then be a matter for the authorities at Washington to recognize the properly elected Governor. It is more than probable, from the present indications, that the matter will finally be determined in the manner indicated. The contest cannot possibly be reached during the present session of the Legislature, as Gen. Goff has until the 2d of February to give his return notice, after which he has forty days to take testimony, while the term expires by constitutional limitation the 21st of February next.

The Senatorial contest remains in statu quo so far as any one can see. The chances for Kenna's defeat seem to grow more certain as the days roll by. There will be practically no changes in the situation, in any event, until after Tuesday next.

CHARGED WITH ILLEGAL VOTING.

A Peculiar Case Comes Up at Hartford City, Ind.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Elmer Colgan was arrested last week on an indictment of the United States grand jury charged with illegal voting in November last. Colgan was convicted in November, 1886, of petit larceny, and was given a sentence of two years' imprisonment and two years' disfranchisement. By good behavior, under the provisions of an act of 1883, Page 191, he shortened his time two months and got home in time to vote. Before voting Colgan consulted with all the prominent members of the Blackford bar as well as with other attorneys of eminence in the State, all of whom told him he was entitled to vote. The witnesses knew that Colgan had done so, yet withheld these facts. The line of the defense will be that Colgan not only earned two months' time off his imprisonment but was, by the same act of 1883, entitled to two months off his disfranchisement sentence, and therefore was a legal voter at the November election.

IN THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

Employes Forced to Take Their Beds Out of the Committee Rooms.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The House met yesterday and soon adjourned until Monday afternoon. The Committee on Public Health favorably reported a bill to amend the present law which makes local health officers who fail to report contagious diseases liable to a fine. The amendment adds imprisonment in case the fine is not paid. Representative Connor gave notice of a bill to regulate voting at all elections. It is modeled after the Massachusetts election law. Representative Jackson has a bill to withdraw from sale all swamp lands bounding on the great lakes or connecting waters where not susceptible to drainage and to reserve them for public use. The House followed the Senate's lead and ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove all beds and bedding from the committee rooms and keep them free from such articles hereafter. In one committee room alone the employés had five beds and it was becoming an intolerable nuisance. In urging the resolution Representative Wood said that disgraceful scenes had occurred in the committee rooms, and Representative Eaton stated that the move was in the interests of good health, good taste, and good morals.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Arrested for Bribery.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Deputy United States Marshals took into custody Albert V. Taylor, a wealthy grain dealer of Pendleton, who is charged with bribery at elections, and William Owens of Sheridan, against whom the same charge is made. Samuel J. Carpenter, the Republican Senator who was unseated by the Democrats, upon being informed that he had been indicted by the grand jury, went to the office of the United States Marshal and offered to surrender, but the Marshal refused to take him into custody for the reason, he said, that he didn't have the warrant in his possession.

Protest Against the Extradition Treaty.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 27.—Steps were taken today to send a protest from Pittsburg against the ratification of the extradition treaty with Great Britain. The treaty will be considered by the Senate tomorrow. It is objectionable to many of the Knights of Labor, and to many friends of the Irish cause. The latter claim that it would render possible extradition for political offenses, and the former fear that it would be detrimental to their members. If it can be arranged a committee will go down to see the Pennsylvania Senators and put them on record.

Condemning Ben Butterworth.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 27.—About 100 persons assembled at Arbeiter Hall tonight at a called meeting and listened to one speech in English and one in German denouncing Congressman Ben Butterworth for his recent speech in the House on the steam press versus the hand press matter in the Government Printing Office. Condemnatory resolutions were also adopted.

B. R. Burroughs Elected Judge.

ALTON, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Returns from this county indicate that B. R. Burroughs, Democrat, of Edwardsville, has about 1,300 majority over B. H. Canby, Independent, for Circuit Judge. The indications are that Burroughs is elected by about 1,000, the usual Democratic majority in the district.

Report That Col. Dudley Is Indicted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—It is reported tonight that an indictment has been found against Col. W. W. Dudley by the United States grand jury, and that the District Attorney is preparing the document, so that it may be submitted early this week.

Fletcher for Penitentiary Commissioner.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator John Fletcher of this city has been mentioned for the position of Penitentiary Commissioner, and many friends are urging his appointment. He has been a strong man in Hancock County politics for many years.

Damage to Crops Overestimated.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The complaints of farmers over the injury to wheat by the remarkable weather of the present winter have become general. However, a drive of several miles in the country and a close examination of the condition of the growing wheat does not justify the gloomy view farmers take of the situation. True, some fields present an unfavorable look from a distance, but an examination shows that under anything like favorable circumstances there is a chance for a fair crop. There is more to hope for in Blackford and Wells than last season.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The Kane County Teachers' Association met at Geneva, Ill., Saturday.

M. E. Bailey & Son of Newhampton, Ia., dealers in dry goods and groceries, have failed. Liabilities about $8,000.

Thomas Brown was arrested at Columbus, Ind., Saturday, charged with stealing wheat from the barn of Frank Cook.

The Seventeenth Congressional District's Farmers' Institute will convene in Hillsboro, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 29, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture.

At Franklin, Ind., last night the police raided a gambling house and found a number of the "prominent citizens" of the town engaged in a contest with the tiger.

James R. Collins was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Grafton, Dak. An application for a new trial was made. He was charged with killing Lyman Moore.

The Rev. Dixon C. Williams, the Tennessee evangelist, has closed the second week of a great revival at the armory in Danville, Ill. Society ladies are indignant on account of his personalities.

From Beginning to End.
For all washing and cleaning, Pearline is best. Try it.

MUST LEAD THE GERMAN.

THAT SEEMS TO BE THE FIRST DUTY OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

And Because of His Shortcomings in This Direction Capt. Bourke May Not Get His Coveted Promotion—Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Will Probably Give a Dinner in Honor of Gen. and Mrs. Harrison When the Latter Arrive in Washington—General Capital Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—It is an interesting question whether an army officer who doesn't lead the german is any good in Washington. Army people are guessing about the promotions which will come in the Inspector General's department because of the death of Gen. Jones. For the junior vacancy one of the probabilities would be Capt. John G. Bourke if it were not for the fact that this officer does not rank among the social swells. When the recent vacancies were filled Bourke was crowded out to make room for Maj. Vroom of New Jersey, to whose supporters the President was under political obligations. But it was whispered that the real reason was Capt. Bourke's indifference to the social influence which is so powerful in the army. Bourke served on Gen. Crook's staff in the latter's campaigns against the Sioux and Apache Indians, and was something of an Indian fighter himself. While on the plains he utilized his opportunities by making investigations into aboriginal history, and, being of a literary turn, wrote one or two books of a scientific and historical character. Since on duty in Washington he has followed up these studies, and in consequence has given little time to the really important part of an officer's duty at the Capital, which consists in keeping society up to a level which civilians cannot reach. Gen. Crook, Senator Manderson, and others who know something of Bourke's soldierly qualities have strongly urged his promotion, but the chances are that some other officer, whose presence at a german or a reception, can always be depended on will get the prize.

Mrs. Harrison, writing to a friend here before going to New York, mentioned her visit in connection with the costumes suitable for entertainments which might precede and attend the inauguration. She also intimated that Gen. Harrison would show certain courtesies to the retiring President if he remained in the city for any time after the inauguration. All the retiring Presidents but Andrew Jackson have tendered their successors some hospitality, usually a state dinner, although President Arthur on retiring only gave a luncheon to his successor. President and Mrs. Cleveland will doubtless follow the established precedent and entertain the President-elect and Mrs. Harrison at a dinner upon their arrival in Washington. It would also be following custom for the new President to give a reception, thus affording the members of the Government, Congress, and the judiciary and their ladies an opportunity to extend their congratulations. In spite of the Lenten season, which begins March 6, Mrs. Harrison will have many occasions to wear her new gowns, as the people who know her so well are not willing to wait until next January to pay her the honors due the presiding lady of the White House.

Gen. Schofield is pushing reforms in the army with a vengeance. Hardly a week elapses but some scheme for the improvement of the army is announced from headquarters. The latest effort, which will appear within a few days, is in regard to the establishment of canteens at military posts where there are no post traders on a plan similar to that in vogue in the English and German armies. The canteen is in the nature of a coöperative organization or club established for the convenience of troops—or, in other words, a sutling place where every member of a garrison can obtain his supplies, luxuries as well as necessities, at wholesale rates, and where there are no profits except what is necessary for the actual running expenses. For the present these institutions are only to be allowed at posts where there are no post traders, but eventually, it is believed, they will be a permanent feature of every post in the army.

L. B. Mizner, the California Electoral messenger who is now in Washington, belongs to a well-known Illinois family. Though he is a forty-niner, Mr. Mizner has kept up his acquaintances and has been a frequent visitor at his old home at Vandalia. He is a stepson of Gen. Ward Semple, whose son is Governor of Washington Territory. It is a well-known Democratic family, but after a few years' residence on the coast Mr. Mizner drifted away from the Bourbons and became one of the recognized Republican leaders. He is fresh from Indianapolis, and has high hopes that Gen. Harrison will choose a Cabinet adviser from the Pacific coast.

The British extradition treaty is to be taken up by the Senate next Tuesday with the agreed understanding that it shall be considered until ratified or rejected. Senator Riddleberger is said to have agreed that he will desist from his previously declared purpose to insist that the treaty be considered in open session. Therefore the proceedings Tuesday will be in secret session. One of the Republican Senators may stir up his Democratic brethren by reading some of the campaign literature authorized at the White House in which the Morgan amendment was charged to the Republicans.

Secretary Whitney probably wishes tonight that he had not been so previous in making known his views about the Samoan situation. He has got plenty of free advertising about the ability of the United States to "lick" England on the seas. Now his suggestion that the United States has a National policy which will apply to the Samoan Islands is taken to mean that he does not want anything done which would show how small the American navy really is. Germany has nothing like the war fleet that England keeps up, but Secretary Whitney seems to think she can send more cruisers to the Pacific than this country. He is not nearly so warlike as he was a few days ago.

Senator Platt was asked tonight what the Senate Territorial Committee intended to do with the Springer omnibus bill. He said: "I am unable to state just at present what the committee will do. We have one of two alternatives offered to us—either to amend the bill and send it back to the House, or to disagree to the House amendments and insist upon a conference between the two Houses. We shall probably amend the bill in such a way as to grant fairness and equity to the Northwestern Territories. Then the House cannot fail to adopt the amendment. I do not know what this amendment will be, but it will be so equitable and just to the Northwest as to cause the Democrats to look with shame on their course."

When Pension Commissioner Black gets after an office the office usually comes down. The failure of the retiring board to find that Gen. Swaim was disabled spoiled Gen. Black's prospects of becoming Judge Advocate General, but he at once wheeled about and made a dash for another army position. It is now understood that he wants the President to make him a paymaster in the regular army. This would give him the rank of Major and would insure a good pension on retiring. It would not, however, insure a residence in Washington, which is one of the great attractions of an army position.

The Chinese Minister and his suite have gone to Cuba for a visit. The gossips say it is all because Chang Yen Hoon wants to escape giving the yearly ball at the legation, which is usually attended by more uninvited guests than invited ones.

The late Congressman Burnes of Missouri was one of the public men who never went to the White House after Mr. Cleveland became its tenant. Unlike Abe Hewitt and some other leading Democrats Mr. Burnes had no personal quarrel with the President, but Cleveland was not his style of a Democrat and he showed his dislike of the first Democratic Administration in a quarter of a century by having as little to do with it as possible.

Senator Vance, who was one of the hardest workers on the Tariff bill, is suffering from a serious affection of the eyes, the result of his tariff labors. It is feared that he will be obliged to have one of his eyes removed.

Clayton E. Crafts is here on alleged private business.

A FEVER-STRICK

ONE HUNDRED AND SIX
CASES OF TYPHOID IN

**All the Doctors Overworke
to Their Numerous Pat
ter and Sewerage Held
the Illness—Dr. Sieber C
Position He Has Taken
The New Soil Theory.**

"Lake View is afflicted wi
of typhoid-fever," was Dr. S
ling announcement yesterday
UNE reporter who has been i
prevalence of the disease in
TRIBUNE yesterday morni
cases; subsequent investiga
day increased the number to
One hundred and sixty-n
found yesterday, as follows:
Dr. F. D. Porter.........
Dr. Bartlett.........
Dr. A. D. Barnett.........
Dr. W. T. Semple.........
Dr. A. E. Palmer.........
Dr. Ludwig.........
Dr. H. Meyer.........
Dr. H. M. Goodrich.........
Dr. J. V. Bacon.........
Dr. G. A. Hoffmann.........
Dr. E. I. Kerlin.........
Total.........
Previously reported ....
Total.........
Doctors, druggists, merch
Dr. Sieber, Lake View's Cit
Health Commissioner, agre
prevalence of fever in the
before known.
"The typhoid cases I now
Dr. F. D. Porter yesterday, "
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practice here I have never
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Dr. Sieber. I see, says that
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PHYSICIANS ALL AG

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"It is impossible to tell. A c
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"I know," said Dr. Bartlett,
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than 300 feet from the Ma
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and there is hardly any
View's water supply, you kn
south of Fullerton avenue."
"Then you attribute the pre
to the bad water?"
"That and the open winter."

DR. SIEBER TAKEN TO

City Physician and Health
Sieber of Lake View is severel
the leading doctors of that
city. They pronounce as fa
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typhoid-fever in that town than
Chicago, that Lake View is en
health, and that the water used
purposes is all right.
"Dr. Sieber has made statem
must know to be untrue," s
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reputation of the city, or by s
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PREVALENCE OF THE F

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"It is a typhoid-fever of a m
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great difficulty in treating it s
Dr. H. Meyer of No. 494 Ful
assigns as a leading cause th
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cavations from which clay has
"I wrote a letter to Dr. Sieb
months ago," said Dr. Meyer,
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and drainage system."

OTHER OPINIONS

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D. C., Jan. 27.—[Special.]— sting question whether an who doesn't lead the german is Washington. Army people are the promotions which will pector General's department death of Gen. Jones. For the y one of the probabilities would G. Bourke if it were not for this officer does not rank among When the recent vacan- Bourke was crowded out to Maj. Vroom of New Jersey, to rters the President was under rations. But it was whispered reason was Capt. Bourke's to the social influence owerful in the army. Bourke Crook's staff in the latter's st the Sioux and Apache something of an Indian While on the plains he util- rtunities by making investiga- inal history, and, being of a te one or two books of a orical character. Since on ton he has followed up these n consequence has given little really important part of an of- t the Capital, which consists in ty up to a level which civilians Gen. Crook, Senator Mander- ers who know something of dierly qualities have strongly romotion, but the chances are er officer, whose presence at a reception, can always be de- l get the prize.

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is here on alleged private

A FEVER-STRICKEN TOWN.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE NEW CASES OF TYPHOID IN LAKE VIEW.

All the Doctors Overworked in Attending to Their Numerous Patients—Bad Water and Sewerage Held Responsible for the Illness—Dr. Sieber Criticised for the Position He Has Taken in the Matter—The New Soil Theory.

"Lake View is afflicted with over 500 cases of typhoid-fever," was Dr. S. C. Blake's startling announcement yesterday to THE TRIBUNE reporter who has been investigating the prevalence of the disease in that town. THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning reported 216 cases; subsequent investigations during the day increased the number to 385 cases.

One hundred and sixty-nine cases were found yesterday, as follows:

Dr. F. D. Porter	30
Dr. Bartlett	25
Dr. A. D. Barnett	20
Dr. W. T. Semple	22
Dr. A. E. Palmer	25
Dr. Ludwig	10
Dr. H. Meyer	16
Dr. H. M. Goodrich	8
Dr. J. V. Bacon	9
Dr. G. A. Hoffmann	2
Dr. E. I. Kerlin	2
Total	169
Previously reported	216
Total	385

Doctors, druggists, merchants, all except Dr. Sieber, Lake View's City Physician and Health Commissioner, agree that such a prevalence of fever in the town was never before known.

"The typhoid cases I now attend to," said Dr. F. D. Porter yesterday, "take the greater part of my time. During all the years of my practice here I have never known typhoid-fever to be so general. It is not confined to any one locality, but is all over the town. Dr. Sieber, I see, says that the Lake View water is of the best. I do not think so; indeed, I consider it so impure that I insist on having all that in use for drinking purposes boiled first and then filtered. I am satisfied that much of the present illness is from this cause, though the open winter and bad sewerage have combined to produce the present state of things. Dr. Truman W. Miller's opinion that Lake View's bad water is the cause is, I believe, the correct theory."

PHYSICIANS ALL AGREED.

"There is more typhoid-fever in Lake View now," said Dr. Bacon, "than I ever knew. Since Jan. 1 I've had nine cases, four of which broke out this last week. New cases break out every day. I would not say that the fever is epidemic, for in an epidemic there are generally more deaths, but it is certainly exceedingly prevalent. The cause of it is due largely to the open winter, the warm weather, of course, doing much towards the development of the fever. The water has something to do with it, too. Our water is not as good as it might be. Then, too, the streets have been a good deal torn up. Some of my cases on Otto street, Roscoe street, and Racine avenue, I think, were due to the sewerage, for wherever excavations had been going on there it was that the fever broke out."

"Is it likely that it will continue much longer?"

"It is impossible to tell. A cold snap would be beneficial, and might stop the fever."

"I am attending to eight cases now," said Dr. Goodrich. "I don't think any one who is familiar with the facts would deny that there is great prevalence of typhoid-fever in Lake View. I hear of it all over the town, in every locality, from Gross Park to Clark street and from Fullerton avenue to Edgewater and Ravenswood."

"We have certainly a great amount of fever," said Dr. Kerlin. "I have only two cases on my hands, but it is generally known in Lake View that the town is full of it. I know of at least twenty-five cases."

OVERWORKED DOCTORS.

Dr. Hoffmann was not at home when the reporter called, but his assistant said the doctor had four or five cases, and that it was a fact that there was much fever in the town. The physicians were nearly all overworked.

Dr. Ludwig also has at least ten typhoid cases on his hands.

And thus it runs.

"I know," said Dr. Bartlett, "that the impure water is almost wholly responsible for the general prevalence of typhoid in Lake View. There is no denying the fact but the fever is all over the town. Why, here we are using water that comes from less than 300 feet from the Marine Hospital sewer. Take it south of Fullerton avenue and there is hardly any typhoid. Lake View's water supply, you know, doesn't go south of Fullerton avenue."

"Then you attribute the present outbreak to the bad water?"

"That and the open winter."

DR. SIEBER TAKEN TO TASK.

City Physician and Health Commissioner Sieber of Lake View is severely criticised by the leading doctors of that fever-afflicted city. They pronounce as false his statements that there is no more sickness nor typhoid-fever in that town than there is in Chicago, that Lake View is enjoying normal health, and that the water used for drinking purposes is all right.

"Dr. Sieber has made statements which he must know to be untrue," said Dr. S. C. Blake of No. 576 Fullerton avenue. "He may be actuated by a desire to maintain the reputation of the city, or by some political motive. While publicly declaring that Lake View water is all right and equal to any in the world, he has advised his private patients not to think of drinking it. I cannot understand why he withholds such information from the people of Lake View. There is no question in my mind but that the water we have been drinking is unfit for use. This condition, in conjunction with an open winter and the peculiar character of our soil, has led to an epidemic of malarial and typhoid fever. Until five years ago the larger portion of this city was an unbroken prairie covered with vegetation. The overturning of this soil has exposed to the action of the air an immense amount of decomposed vegetable and animal matter. But the chief cause is the water. I am reliably informed that our drinking water is drawn from the lake at a point not exceeding 300 feet from the outlet of the Marine Hospital sewer. That fact alone is enough to breed a pestilence. More than that, our sewerage system is about as bad as it can be."

PREVALENCE OF THE FEVER.

"How extensive is the epidemic?"

"I am positive that there are fully 500 cases in Lake View. Every doctor in the city is overworked. There are four cases in this block at the present time. There are four cases in one block on Orchard street, near here. I know of one family where three persons are down with the fever, and they just received a telegram from Vassar College that a daughter, who recently left the city, is ill with typhoid-fever. My son is sick with typho-malaria and so are six members of his class at the Lake View High School. Forty members of the school are now down with the fever, while others have only recently recovered."

"What is the nature of the disease?"

"It is a typhoid-fever of a mild type. It is similar to a form at one time prevalent in the army. Many of the symptoms of genuine typhoid are missing. We were much puzzled in the army on its first appearance and had great difficulty in treating it successfully."

Dr. H. Meyer of No. 494 Fullerton avenue assigns as a leading cause the gross negligence of the city authorities in allowing immense piles of refuse to be dumped in the excavations from which clay has been taken.

"I wrote a letter to Dr. Sieber about two months ago," said Dr. Meyer, "calling his attention to this subject. I felt certain that if we had a mild winter the result would be disastrous. There is a clay-hole at Prairie street and Lincoln avenue from which a frightful stench arises, sometimes noticeable for a mile or more. That is only one case; there are many almost as bad. It is an outrage that such a thing should be permitted. Lake View must have a decent water supply and drainage system."

OTHER OPINIONS.

"I attribute the unusual amount of sickness," said Dr. Val Boyer, "to the warm and open winter. I have been sick all winter myself. I agree with Dr. Tooker that much of it is caused by overturning the new soil. Chicago had to undergo a similar experience years ago, and so did every Western city."

"I have been so busy," said Dr. W. F. Semple, "attempting to cure over a score of patients down with the fever that I have not had time to closely investigate the causes producing the epidemic. I have no doubt but that the warm weather is the prime cause. There have been comparatively few deaths thus far."

"I am inclined towards the decomposed vegetable theory," said Dr. E. A. Palmer. "There are probably a number of causes, a combination of them, as we would say. It is certain that the epidemic is extensive. I am kept so busy that I have hardly time to eat or sleep."

"What do you think of the water?"

"I have not analyzed it. I understand that it is contaminated at times."

DR. SIEBER TALKS.

Dr. Sieber said yesterday: "The prevalence of typhoid-fever in Lake View is not due to polluted water and dirty streets. I think the streets and alleys in Lake View are cleaner than in Chicago. It is the weather that is responsible for this disease. I have two or three cases where nothing but mineral water has been used for the last two years. I have almost as many cases in Chicago as in Lake View and don't see how it can be justly claimed when there are as many cases in Chicago, near the limits, as in Lake View, that our water is impure. In some of the poorer districts of this city the epidemic is not so great as in the fashionable ones. There have been eleven deaths from the disease reported to the Health Department since Jan. 1, precisely the same number as in October, 1887. If this cold weather continues the disease will rapidly disappear, and it is already diminishing."

WHY RITSON BECAME A MURDERER.

He Feared That a Compromising Letter Might Be Made Public.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—James Ritson, the coal operator, who without apparent provocation murdered Archer Mack, the gambler and sport, Friday in this city, was given a hearing yesterday and remanded to jail on the charge of murder in the first degree. The hearing developed no new features, but since it is learned why Ritson was so anxious to recover his pocketbook, which was slipped from his pocket by one of the female habitués of the dive before the shooting, and was turned over to the authorities today. It contained a letter from a counterfeiter in Jersey City and a sample of green goods. The letter is dated Jan. 18, and is in reply to one that Ritson had sent him. It says that the writer deviates from his usual custom, as he believes Ritson means business, and sends him a sample of his goods, which is the back of a $10 National bank-note pasted on cardboard, and is perfect so far as execution is concerned. The letter next quotes prices as follows: "For $300, a $1,000 of the goods; for $700 cash, $2,500 of the goods, and for $1,000 cash, $4,000 of the goods," and adds by way of inducement: "So you see the more you invest the better it is for you." The writer asks Ritson to name some place and time to meet and receive the goods. It concluded: "For God's sake do me no harm and I will help you to make some money as well as earn some for myself. Address as before, L. M. Lewis, No. 308 Montgomery street, Jersey City."

Since the arrest of Ritson he has been anxious about this letter, and has importuned every visitor with inquiries as to whether it was found. He has not yet been advised that it has turned up, and the fact of its existence or its contents has been kept quiet.

STORMY JORDAN'S BOYHOOD.

Early Life of the Notorious Keeper of Ottumwa's "Road to Hell."

SMITHFIELD, O., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—People here have read with a good deal of interest an article in THE TRIBUNE of Jan. 14 in regard to "Stormy Jordan." Kinsey Jordan was born in Smithfield, Jefferson County, O., in April, 1832. He has a sister living here now, highly respected. Stormy lived here until about the year 1855 or 1856, and was successful in everything he put his hands to. For years he drove a four-horse team for a merchant miller. At one time the miller was correcting Stormy. Quick as a thought Stormy got down from the saddle-horse and told the owner with an oath to drive his own team. But the merchant knew his worth and could not spare him, and he kept him in his employ until he disposed of the team. From Smithfield he went to Champaign County, Illinois, and there worked on a farm for a few years. He was in demand, for he was a good hand. One of his companions was sick for weeks with fever, and for four weeks Stormy nursed him, and during that time he never had his clothes off day or night. As a nurse he had few equals. He was kind, gentle, and attentive, and when his patient got well and wanted to pay him he said, "No, but when opportunity offers go and do likewise." From Champaign County he went to Clinton, Ill., in 1858 or 1859, and attended school for some time. From there he went to a commercial college in Chicago, and from there to Ottumwa, where be became famous as a liquor-seller.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD SUIT DECIDED.

The Injunction Against the Duluth & Winnipeg Dissolved.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Friday evening the arguments of counsel in the injunction suit of the St. Paul, Brainerd & Northwestern Railroad Company against the Duluth & Winnipeg to restrain the latter from applying for and receiving the patents for land under the State grant to the latter road by the act of 1878 were finished, and yesterday Judge Stearns decided in favor of the defendants, dissolving the injunction. The grant was transferred to the Brainerd & Northwestern in 1885, on condition that the Duluth & Winnipeg failed to earn it by Jan. 1, 1888. This transfer, it is claimed by the latter road, was unconstitutional, and by the decision their views are upheld, and unless the case is carried to the Supreme Court the company will at once be entitled to receive the patents for lands already signed by the Governor and on deposit awaiting the action of the courts. It is known that the Brainerd & Northwestern is but one of Hill's schemes, and the Duluth & Winnipeg people claim that it is simply acting as an agent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba to prevent or delay the building of the new road. It is a part of a battle for the control of the Red River traffic to Duluth, for which the Duluth & Winnipeg will be an active competitor.

COMPLAINTS OF MEXICAN RAILROADS.

The Mercantile Federation Makes Some—A Prisoner Released.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mex., Jan. 27.—The Mercantile Federation of the Republic has made complaint to the President against the Central and Mexican Railroads. The postal authorities complained of the Central not granting proper mail facilities.

Gen. Cortina, once a terror on the American and Mexican frontiers, who had been a prisoner for fifteen years, was released on bail yesterday. Secretary of Finance Manual Dublan is ill. It is said that his physician has ordered him to take a trip to Europe. There is much speculation as to who his successor will be. President Diaz has gone to Cuernavaca on a pleasure trip.

Friday work was commenced on the Moran Railroad in the State of Chiapas. The Mexican engineers on the Mexican-Guatemala Limit Commission have left San Cristobal for Lagune Carmen to begin work.

The State of Guerrero has enacted a law exempting from taxation for four years Indians attending adult primary schools.

The Legislature of Puebla has authorized the Governor to subsidize railroads that may be built in that State.

A Witness Changes His Mind.

WATERLOO, Ia., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—There is a rumor that one of the principal witnesses for the "Beat 'Em All" Barb Wire Company, in their suit with Washburne & Moen, has made affidavit that his former testimony was incorrect in the suit in question. The Manchester company was successful in showing prior use of barbing on wires. The story is that the witness in question was met at Hopkinton and made the affidavit, and that it was given to an attorney from Chicago.

Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

PONTIAC, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The boiler used by the Pontiac Electric Light Company exploded here this morning, killing Charles S. Young, the fireman, instantly. A. B. Sells, a brother of the engineer, was in the building at the time and is badly injured. His skull is broken, and he can live but a short time. The engineer had gone to another part of the building and escaped injury. The boiler has for some time been considered in a dangerous condition.

Accidentally Killed by a Mischievous Boy.

WILLIAMSBURG, O., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—At a schoolhouse near here last night, while a crowd of people who had attended a debating society were passing out from the building, a mischievous boy pulled the bell-rope, and by some means the bell was thrown from the frame-work in the cupola and fell in front of the house on to the crowd below, killing William Wacker by crushing his skull and seriously injuring G. W. Mount and Sparr Kidd. Wacker was 17 years old.

The most severe cases of scrofula readily yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood.

PROF. SWING ON DANCING.

INAUGURATION BALL OBJECTORS OF THE PULPIT REBUKED.

Poor Policy to Pay So Much Attention to Minor Evils, Such as Balls and Receptions, and Let the Great Wrongs Exist Without Condemnation—Dr. Thomas' Sermon—Dedication of the Church of Notre Dame—Interesting Exercises.

Prof. Swing took for his text yesterday these words of Luke: "We have toiled all night, and have caught nothing."

This gave Prof. Swing an opportunity to criticise a certain class of clergymen who have of late been wasting their own time and that of their listeners in discussing inauguration balls and receptions.

"Our age demands," said Prof. Swing, among other things, "that what powers we possess shall be wisely applied. If there are any evils worse than the dance and the Sunday newspaper they should first be assailed. Some clergymen are asking why their city brethren do not attack charity balls, inauguration balls, and the like. It is an injury to the dignity of the Christian minister to raise the inquiry. What an inquiry! Have the millions of this country all the education we would wish to see them have? Are they morally perfect? Are our laws all we wish them to be? If there are moral chemistries to detect the difference between an inauguration reception and a ball it would be a question. The cause of Christianity has suffered long enough from synodical power. In the eighteenth century woman was a slave; man either a despot, a beggar, or a scoundrel. And in this nineteenth century, when Christianity wants to benefit mankind, certain moralists arise who shed tears because man would keep time to music with his feet."

Prof. Swing related a little anecdote. Thirty years ago, in an Ohio village, a poor widow was accused of breaking the commandments by a neighbor. This saintly man wanted the presbytery to expel her. The poor widow's crime was that she had carried in the house on Sunday overflowing buckets of maple sap. When the trial came on an elder, probably a little more reasonable than the saintly man, arose.

"The crime, it seems to me," he said, "is that this good man allowed a poor, weak woman to carry in these weighty buckets herself without helping her."

"The inference," said Prof. Swing, "is not that the clergy needs help, but that it may well pass by many forms of human action to throw their weight against sins that threaten the public. If the church decrees that the playing of cards for money is wrong that is well. But if it adds: You must not play cards at all, you must not go to dramatic entertainments, good or bad, you must not dance, you must not go to parties, you must not read novels—all these many decrees detract from the one, and the church becomes an enemy of the young rather than its friend. If the young folks are coming back to the church it is only because she has become less despotic and more liberal. The fewer the rules of conduct the more impressive great laws become. The greatest church will be that which accomplishes the greatest tasks for the greatest ends.

"A scolding pulpit is powerless; see the result in the middle ages. How shall we educate the millions, make humanity more moral, end intemperance, and fit men for this great world and the next to come? These are questions large enough for our city pulpits. For 1,500 years, during the dark and middle ages, Christ was absent from the human heart; the church dragged a useless net in an empty sea. Jesus did not drag His net in vain. He didn't talk against amusements. His teachings were so full of self-evident truths that He caught 5,000 souls at one time. The crowned heads trembled and were alarmed lest all should be caught.

"If our critics," concluded Prof. Swing, "will also go out and teach great truths they will not talk to empty nets."

DR. THOMAS.

The subject of land ownership was treated in the abstract by Dr. Thomas at the People's Church yesterday. The doctor defended individual ownership as the natural outgrowth of natural tendencies. He said poverty had its compensations and there was no stability in wealth that did not better the condition of the human race. He, however, advocated a greater brotherhood among nations. "If somebody must be killed," he said, "let the kings go out and fight and be killed." He hoped to see also a broad church—broad enough to include Theodore Parker and Joseph Cook.

IMPRESSIVE DEDICATION SERVICES.

Interesting Ceremonies at the New Church of Notre Dame.

The Church of Notre Dame, at Vernon Park place and Sibley street, was dedicated yesterday by the Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan. The church is as yet unfinished. The basement walls having been roofed over and the interior fitted with the necessary pews the congregation will put off further improvements for one year, by which time it is hoped they will have enough money to complete the edifice. Twelve hundred people were present to witness the blessing of the altar. The Rev. Father Gallagher of St. Patrick's was the celebrant, the Rev. Father Henneberry of St. Pius', deacon; the Rev. Father Edward Kelley of St. Cecilia, sub-deacon; and the Rev. Chancellor Muldoon, master of ceremonies. The Rev. Father Fitzsimons of the cathedral officiated as first assistant priest and the Rev. Father Marsile of St. Viateur's College as second assistant priest. Visiting priests were the Rev. Fathers Gill of St. Charles, Mevel of St. Jean Baptiste, La Brie, and Therrien. Before ascending to the altar the Archbishop, with his attendants, walked around the church, stopping several times to bless the walls. The procession was led by the cross-bearer, followed by acolytes, altar boys, and priests. Then came the Archbishop, the assistants, and acolytes. The sermon after the Gospel was by Father Marsile. Archbishop Feehan preached the dedicatory sermon at the communion. A choir of thirty voices rendered Pereault's mass and was assisted by an orchestra of eighteen pieces.

Spelling That Should Be Reformed.

Chicago *Globe:* The Chicago organ of Chancellor Tuley's "Christian Anarchists" tries to ridicule Mr. Lawler's proposition to reform the "official" orthografy of this country a little.

The presumptuous critic is more absurd than the Congressman, whose proposition is, in fact, perfectly legitimate. All that he proposes is that Congress shall direct the Public Printer to omit the silent letters at the end of certain words, and substitute the English letter *f* in place of the two English letters *ph* as a symbol of the sound of the former. Such a direction Congress is perfectly competent to give, and there are much better reasons for giving it than any that can be set up against giving it.

The following words show the proposed reform:

ACTUAL.	PROPOSED.
Epilogue.	Epilog.
Hypocrite.	Hypocrit.
Coquette.	Coquet.
Programme.	Program.
Philosophy.	Filosofy.

The educated reader will observe that Mr. Lawler's proposed order is a little more than a proposition to discontinue the abominable practice of spelling honest English words in a foreign fashion—a practice of not less bad taste than that of aping foreign manners or a foreign pronunciation of our own language.

The words epilogue, hypocrite, and filosofy come from the Greek *epilogos*, *hupocrites*, and *filosofia*. The Greek words are here given with the Latin (English) letters that are nearest in sound to the Greek letters. It will be seen that in the naturalization (or Anglicization) of the Greek words the Greek spelling has *not* been strictly followed. We have changed the Greek *os* in *epilogos*, to the English *ue;* the Greek *hu*, in *hupocrites*, to the English *hy*, and suppressed the final *s;* and the Greek *f*, in *filosofia*, to the English *ph*, changing also the final *ia* to *y*.

Why have we made these changes? The Greek alfabet contains no such letter as *ph*, but a letter called *fi* by the Greeks, whose fonetic value is exactly that of our *f*. What is there "in either rhyme or reason" to warrant our substitution of the two English letters *ph* in place of the Greek *f* which is fonetically the same as our *f?* The historical fact is that we received the abominable *ph*, in Greek words containing the sound of *f*, from the Latin; but why the Romans butchered the Greek orthografy in that style no man knoweth; nor can any man give a cogent reason why we should go on forever practicing that sin of the Romans. Other nations, whose languages have come wholly or mostly from the Latin, have rejected that absurdity. In Italian, in Spanish, and in Portuguese the orthografy is *filosofia*, which is exactly the Greek orthografy. Why should not we spell it *filosofy*, which is both better English and nearer to the original Greek?

Coquette and *programme* are French, not English. Yet these vocals are completely naturalized in English, excepting that, by many (possibly most) writers their foreign clothes are retained. We ridicule the "heathen Chinee," who, though he may be an American citizen by birth, persists in wearing the garments and the pigtail of his Celestial ancestry to the latest generation. Is our persistence in an alien spelling of words that are English by naturalization more rational or less ridiculous than that inveterate alienism of the Asiatic pagan?

No, it is not. There is, consequently, a steadily increasing number of educated English-speaking people who reject the alien spelling of such English words as program, epigram, coquet, filosofy, etc., and spell them as in English they ought to be spelled.

THE WEEK'S WORK FOR CONGRESS.

Measures That Will Occupy the Attention of the Lawmakers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—This week promises to be one of debate in the Senate. Rapid progress was made last week with the appropriation bills, leaving only the Consular and Diplomatic bill pending of the four that were reported. This will come up tomorrow, and the amendments proposed by the Foreign Relations Committee providing means to defend and protect American interests in Samoa will form the subject of a lively discussion. It may be, however, that these amendments will be considered in secret session.

Tuesday, under an order of the Senate made some days ago, the British extradition treaty is to be discussed in executive session.

Some progress was made last week with Mr. Sherman's Anti-Trust bill as amended by the Finance Committee, and the author will endeavor to press it to vote this week. Then Mr. Frye is expected to call up the Pacific Railroad Funding bill and make a speech on it. Messrs. Edmunds, Hoar, Sherman, and Mitchell are also expected to address the Senate on this measure. Mr. Chandler's resolution to investigate the Louisiana election is also pending and may be called up at any time. This will probably precipitate a political debate that will last several days.

Armed with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was not completed last week, Mr. Randall will probably deprive the District of Columbia Committee of Monday, to which it is entitled under the rules. If he does not several other members in charge of important measures stand ready to do it. Prominent among these is Mr. Clardy, who has undertaken to conduct the conference report on the Nicaragua Canal bill through the House, and is awaiting the first opportunity to present it without encountering the opposition of one of the committees in charge of appropriation bills. The Oklahoma adherents have signified their intention to call up their bill Tuesday, and, as Mr. Payson and other members antagonistic to the measure are preparing themselves for a vigorous onslaught, a lively day may be expected if the bill comes up. Later in the week appropriation bills are likely to play a prominent part; and when the Naval bill is taken up, which Chairman Herbert says will be at the first opportunity, an entertaining discussion of Samoan affairs will probably ensue.

Mr. Crisp is preparing to call up the pending contested election cases during the week, but, while they constitute questions of the highest privilege, it is possible that Mr. Blanchard may raise the question of consideration against them in favor of the River and Harbor bill, which will probably meet with a stronger support than heretofore, as members begin to realize its precarious position. The Edmunds Panama resolution is also among the possibilities, but its consideration can occupy but one day.

NEWS OF THE DAY IN MILWAUKEE.

The Elks Hold a Memorial Meeting—A Traveling Man Insane.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—A rumor in circulation here today that Cashier M. Sanger, his wife, and thirteen children had been stricken with small-pox at San Leandro, Cal., is denied in part by relatives here, who admit, however, that ten of the children were stricken, and that the eldest son, Charles, 21 years of age, is already dead. A dispatch received this afternoon says the others are improving. Mr. Sanger is ex-Sheriff of Milwaukee and one of the prominent Republicans of the city. Some weeks ago he left with his wife and children to spend the winter in California, where he has extensive mining interests.

The Milwaukee Elks held a "lodge of sorrow" this morning in commemoration of the memory of the departed brethren who had died since the organization was established here. The services included the opening and closing of the lodge under a specially adapted ritual, with music by the Elks' double quartette, a general eulogy by Samuel Howard, and eulogies in memoriam of William Merritt by R. C. Notbohn, Martin W. Prins by Curt M. Treat, Isaac Litt by A. G. Weissert, Archibald Foster by Jere C. Murphy, and Walter S. Johnson by A. V. H. Carpenter.

Officers for the Commercial Club for the ensuing year will be reported as follows at the annual meeting this week: President, Fred J. Johnson; Vice-President, William Gouder; Secretary and Treasurer, C. W. Moody; Board of Directors, George E. Tarbell, Q. A. Matthews, E. P. Hackett, Ira B. Smith, William Sanderson, Leslie Ryan, J. P. Murphy, George W. Porth, and A. Landauer.

Abe Goldstein, a traveling agent from Columbus, O., was placed in jail here today as insane. He had been on a protracted spree, and today his wife arrived from Columbus in search of him.

The double funeral of the Clements brothers, who were burned to death through an explosion Thursday night, occurred this afternoon from the Belvidere Block.

MOORE SAID TO BE CLOSELY WATCHED.

He Is Apparently at Liberty, but Is Under Surveillance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Embezzler Moore is still at liberty, and today he dined at the residence of one of his wealthy relatives, Hugh H. Hanna. It is believed, however, that he is really under the surveillance of detectives in the employ of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Since the meeting of the directors of the company Secretary Abbott, who is here continuing the investigation, has received many telegrams and has had several conferences with strange men who are supposed to be detectives. The fire insurance companies represented here by Moore will probably lose from $1,000 to $3,000 each. George W. Skinner, who represents the Imperial Insurance Company of London at Chicago, is here making an investigation, but he has not yet discovered any irregularity. It has been definitely ascertained that the loss of the Fireman's Fund Company is $2,000. It is not doubted that Moore has saved considerable money from the wreck. It has been discovered that he holds paid up life insurance to the amount of $125,000, which is entirely beyond the reach of his creditors.

Two days before the public exposure of Moore's embezzlement a reception was given by his wife, which was attended by the leading society people of the city. In noticing the affair the next morning the local papers stated that "the spacious parlors of Mrs. Moore's elegant home were not large enough to accommodate all her friends, and invitations had been issued for another reception Saturday." Yesterday was the appointed time. The reception was not held, of course.

KILLED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Men Meet Death and a Number Are Badly Injured.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—A steam boiler exploded in the sawmill of R. H. Perkins yesterday afternoon, killing three men and fatally injuring three more. The killed are Judge J. R. Stramount, John Chronister, and John Moore. Robert Malcom was fatally scalded and Richard H. Perkins, the proprietor, and Richard Robins were fatally hurt. Claiborn and Robert Spencer, who were employed about the mill, were also badly hurt, while four others escaped with slight injuries. The entire mill and 100 feet of shed attached to it were blown down and portions of the boiler were carried 300 yards. Judge Stramount, Mr. Robins, and some of the others were passing by and stepped in just a few minutes before the explosion. Lack of water in the boiler caused the disaster.

Another Coal Vein Struck in Dakota.

YANKTON, Dak., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Prospectors who have been drilling for coal at Volin's Siding, nine miles east of Yankton, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, found a five-foot vein yesterday at a depth of seventy feet. An eight-foot vein was discovered eighteen miles east of Yankton last week. The coal is of good quality, and several mines will be opened at once.

Killed by a Policeman.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—At Dayton, Tenn., this morning Col. S. B. Northup was shot and killed by Policeman M. H. Dougherty. The policeman had been ordered out of a room by Northup, who followed him out and struck him several times with a cane. Dougherty pulled a revolver, placed it against Northup's side, and fired, inflicting a wound from which the victim soon died.

Policemen Shot by Tramps.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—There was a collision tonight between police officers and a gang of tramps a few miles from this city. It is reported that two officers were shot.

A. R. CAZAURAN IS DEAD.

THE PLAYWRIGHT PASSES AWAY AT HIS HOME IN NEW YORK.

Story of His Adventurous Life—Willard Franklin Myrick Dies at the Age of 80—He Was an Old Settler—Memorial Services in Honor of the Late Rev. Dr. Noyes—Funeral of Congressman James N. Burnes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Playwright A. R. Cazauran died at noon today after a sickness of two years from dropsy. For the last six months he had been confined to his bed. He had rallied last Thursday, but yesterday he was low.

[Augustus R. Cazauran was born in Bordeaux, France, in October, 1820. He subsequently removed to Dublin, where he continued his studies. He came to New York in September, 1848, and obtained a position as a reporter on the New York *Herald*. He was afterwards employed on various papers as dramatic critic and editorial writer, and was a correspondent during the Crimean War. In 1858 he removed to Newport, the suburb of Cincinnati, where he became joint publisher and owner with Pitman in his works on stenography. He was afterward on the force of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which position he gave up to become manager of Heller, the conjurer, whose tour across the country he conducted. He joined the army at the opening of the Civil War, and at this time attempted his first dramatic work, the dramatization of Miss Braddon's novel, "Aurora Floyd," which was a success. He was arrested as a spy in 1863, and while in prison at Norfolk, Va., wrote a play based upon Miss Braddon's "John Marchmont's Legacy" for Mrs. McElwee of the Richmond Theatre. It had a long and profitable run. He was soon after exchanged for Dr. Pollard of the Richmond *Examiner* and was subsequently employed on the Washington *Chronicle*. He was acting as critic at the performance in Ford's Theatre the night President Lincoln was assassinated, and witnessed the act, writing up the first report of the scene. He was official reporter for the Associated Press at the trial of the assassins and also at the subsequent executions. He was afterward reporter in the Senate for the Boston *Post* for a number of years, after which he joined the National Theatre Company and produced one or two plays for that house.

In 1869 he returned to New York and conducted the first tour of Theodore Thomas, afterward becoming part owner of a weekly dramatic paper called the *Season*. Soon after he became editorial writer on the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which position he left to join Mr. A. M. Palmer at the Union Square Theatre. During this period he made adaptations of "Miss Multon," and "Les Danicheffs," which were successes. Among his other dramatic works were "A Man of Success," "A Mother's Secret," "A Celebrated Case," "The Lost Children," "French Flats," "Mother and Son," "Felicia," "The Creole," and "A Parisian Romance."]

Willard F. Myrick's Not Unexpected Death.

Willard Franklin Myrick, one of the earliest settlers in Chicago, died at his residence at the corner of Thirtieth street and Vernon avenue yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. He was 80 years old, and his death was due more to old age than to any specific cause, although an operation performed about two months ago resulted in complications which hastened the end.

[Mr. Myrick was born at Addison, Vt., July 11, 1809, and lived at that place until he became of age. In 1830 he started out in the world to battle for himself—his stock in trade being a common school education, nerve, and industry. He first located in London, Ont., where he remained five years. In 1836 he sold out and came on horseback to Chicago, then a village of 200 or 300 inhabitants. He only staid here a short time before going to a point beyond Joliet. A year later he returned to Chicago. He secured a Government claim of seventy-five acres on the lake shore. The territory was that now bounded by Twenty-sixth street on the north, South Park avenue on the west, Thirty-first street on the south, and extending to the lake. On all this ground there was just one house—a hotel known as the "Empire." A portion of this same building is now standing on Cottage Grove avenue, nearly opposite Hahnemann College.

Mr. Myrick married about a year after his arrival here, and in 1838 he occupied the "Empire," changed the name to "Myrick's House," and for the next fifteen years under his management it became a popular hostelry. The nearest neighbor was H. B. Clark, who lived where St. Paul's Church now stands, on Michigan avenue. The road to the Village of Chicago ran along the lake shore, and it was no unusual thing for the traveler bound from Chicago to the Myrick House to get lost on the open prairie.

In 1854 he built the present residence on Vernon avenue. For thirty years past ill health had made Mr. Myrick's life a retired one, but he always manifested a deep interest in public affairs, and until recent years successfully managed a considerable estate. He was for many years a prominent director of the Chicago Orphan Asylum. He was benevolent, and was noted for his extreme fondness for children. He leaves a widow and one daughter, the latter the wife of Mr. D. W. Jackson.]

The Rev. Dr. Noyes' Memorial Service.

Yesterday afternoon the auditorium of the Evanston First Methodist Church was crowded with people who came to do honor to the name of the late Rev. Dr. George C. Noyes, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. At the memorial services creeds were forgotten. Protestant and Catholic alike were present. On the platform were seated: The Rev. Drs. Patterson, Ridgeway, Jones, the Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, the Rev. William Smith, and the Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows of the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago. The quartette of the Presbyterian Church began the service by singing "Rock of Ages," after which the Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. William Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of South Evanston. Dr. R. W. Patterson then read the nineteenth Psalm and Mrs. W. C. Wyman sang "Forever with the Lord." The Rev. Dr. Barrows made the principal address of the day, in which he paid a high tribute to his deceased colaborer.

At the close of Dr. Barrows' address the quartette sang "O Cease, My Wandering Soul," and the Rev. Dr. Jones, pastor of the Methodist Church, spoke for the churches, the clergy, and the people of Evanston. Mrs. Wyman sang "The Lord Is Mindful of His Own." Prayer was offered by the Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, pastor of the Congregational Church, and, after the congregation had sung "My Jesus, as Thou Wilt," they were dismissed with the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Patterson.

Funeral of James N. Burnes.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 27.—The remains of Congressman James N. Burnes were interred at Mount Mora Cemetery in this city, after appropriate ceremonies at "Ayr Lawn," the country home, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The day was bitter cold, and the Knights Templar, who had charge of the funeral, were compelled to dispense with the ceremonies at the grave. In addition to the Congressional escort, Gov. Francis and State officials, ex-Govs. Morehouse and Woodson, and members of the Legislature to the number of twenty were present.

Chevalier Hugo Fritsch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Chevalier Hugo Fritsch, the Austrian Consul General of New York, died of heart failure tonight at his residence, No. 107 East 166th street. Mr. Fritsch was about 43 years old, and almost from the time of his advent in this city, about twenty-five years ago, he had been a prominent and popular feature in its social and sporting life.

Funeral of Arthur Sinsel.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—This afternoon Arthur Sinsel, President of three railroads and for thirty years Superintendent of Bridges on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, was buried at Grafton. Many prominent Baltimore & Ohio officials were present and a large number of Masons, of which order Mr. Sinsel was Past Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter of West Virginia. Mr. Sinsel met his death by stepping from his private car in front of a passing engine.

Charles H. Hurd.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Charles H. Hurd of Concord died today at the age of 69. Mr. Hurd was formerly well known in the West from his connection with several railroads there. Since coming East he has owned and operated the "Hurd Farm." This is a historical place, having been the seat of Harvard College when the Revolutionary war drove it from Cambridge.

Prof. J. L. Champ.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—This morning Prof. J. L. Champ, one of the foremost colored teachers in the State and an active Republican politician, died here suddenly. For twelve years he has been the head of the colored schools, and has a State reputation. He was 43 years old.

Josiah Francis.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special].—Josiah Francis, one of the old settlers of Sangamon County, died today at his residence, four miles northeast of the city, at the age of 88. He was born in Massachusetts and came to Springfield in 1836.

APPRAISER STEARNS' WORK IN NEW YORK

He Tells a Reporter the Condition of the Custom House There.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Mr. Albert B. Stearns, the Boston Appraiser, who, at the order of Secretary Fairchild, has been cleaning out the New York Custom House, was back here today to investigate certain bills. Mr. Stearns says he finds a bad state of affairs at New York. Important positions were filled by men not fit to hold them. The whole tone of the office seemed to him to be political, instead of being conducted for the interests of the Government and the merchants of New York City. When he first went there nearly every one of the 500 employés seemed to be afflicted with the St. Vitus dance, and expected to be immediately removed, but on being assured by him that no competent and honest man would be discharged a great change came over them and a feeling of confidence now prevailed. He was prepared to find among the employés a number of first-class men in every respect, whose merit heretofore hadn't been recognized because they had been domineered over by politicians who prevented them from doing what their inclinations prompted. When asked how long it would take to reorganize the office on business principles Mr. Stearns said that at least a year would be required and that it couldn't be done unless the person attempting to accomplish it was vested with autocratic powers and was fully sustained by the Administration. The greatest difficulty in bringing about the desired change would be to get the right kind to serve for the compensation paid. Undesirable employés would have to be retained because it wouldn't do to discharge them and by leaving their places vacant cripple the service which the Government is bound to provide for the merchants. One source of fraud about which there could be no doubt was as to damage allowances, which had been brought about by the influence of brokers who were in collusion with the examiners, many of whom were grossly incompetent to fill the positions they had occupied. It would be impossible to say to what extent damage allowances had been carried, but it was evident that in many cases rebates had been made on perfectly sound goods. Mr. Stearns expects to remain in New York until President Harrison appoints his successor, and other changes may be looked for before that time.

A TOUCH OF WINTER WEATHER.

A Considerable Fall of Snow in Some Portions of Illinois.

MARSHALL, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Fully six inches of snow fell this morning, and tonight the temperature is rapidly falling. This is the first real winter weather we have experienced.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The first genuine blizzard of the present winter was experienced in this section of Illinois today. Snow fell three inches deep and a high wind prevailed.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The first real snow-storm of this winter set in early this morning and the snow fell all day. There has been no cold weather here and the ground is perfectly soft. Yesterday was as warm and pleasant as a May day, and quite a number of sugar camps are open.

BLOOMINGTON WHITE CAPS ARRESTED.

Four of the So-Called "Regulators" in the Lock-Up.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The reign of the White Caps in Bloomington was of brief duration. Their threatening letters were sent to a number of disreputable houses the 24th promising sound whippings if the inmates did not leave the city in five days, and Friday night a number of houses were bombarded with eggs. Last night the police arrested Patsey O'Connell, James A. Myers, Charles Harding, and Al Hemphill. They are now in the city jail. O'Connell was seen and recognized as he delivered one of the threatening missives, and on being arrested confessed, implicating the rest of the gang. O'Connell and Myers are old offenders, each having a suspended penitentiary sentence hanging over his head. Charles Harding is the keeper of a newsstand and is not believed to be criminally implicated.

A BRIDE WON IN THE RING.

Two Brookline Young Men Fight for the Hand of Their Ladylove.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Thomas Mealey, the son of Contractor Mealey, and Michael Dasey are two Brookline young men who are in love with the same lady. The rivalry between them has been sharp, and affairs came to such a pass that the girl seemed disposed to make no choice. The young men decided to settle it once for all. A ring fight, Marquis of Queensberry rules, was determined upon, and the two, with their seconds and some fifteen friends, repaired last night to an old barn in Dedham, where five rounds were fought. As neither knew anything of ring training there was much rough and tumble fighting. Mealey, however, was knocked out, and Dasey escaped with badly blackened eyes, but he gets the girl.

Gambling Houses Pulled at Marion, Ind.

MARION, Ind., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—A gambling house here owned by John Condon of Chicago was raided by the police last night and about $1,000 worth of gambling stuff was confiscated. Andy Bishop's den was also pulled, and a big haul of players and sporting devices was taken.

Dress the Hair

With Ayer's Hair Vigor. Its cleanliness, beneficial effects on the scalp, and lasting perfume commend it for universal toilet use. It keeps the hair soft and silken, preserves its color, prevents it from falling, and, if the hair has become weak or thin, promotes a new growth.

"To restore the original color of my hair, which had turned prematurely gray, I used Ayer's Hair Vigor with entire success. I cheerfully testify to the

Efficacy

of this preparation."—Mrs. P. H. Davidson, Alexandria, La.

"I was afflicted some three years with scalp disease. My hair was falling out and what remained turned gray. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in a few weeks the disease in my scalp disappeared and my hair resumed its original color."—(Rev.) S. S. Sims, Pastor U. B. Church, St. Bernice, Ind.

"A few years ago I suffered the entire loss of my hair from the effects of tetter. I hoped that after a time nature would repair the loss, but I waited in vain. Many remedies were suggested, none, however, with such proof of merit as Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began to use it. The result was all I could have desired. A growth of hair soon came out all over my head, and grew to be as soft and heavy as I ever had, and of a natural color, *and firmly set.*"—J. H. Pratt, Spofford, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

HOOLEY'S—This Week.

Not Even Standing Room Last Night.

A BRASS MONKEY. HOYT'S GREAT CHARACTER STUDY. COMEDY HIT OF THE SEASON.

PARK THEATRE—State near Harrison.

Whipple & Wrenley's Specialties this week. Dixon & Lang, Nester Bros., Allie Alden, Waldo Whipple, May Wormley, Jas. Murray, Eva Bennett Rawson, Mons. Victor, The Roses, and Dooley's Dilemma. Admission 10c. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

CRITERION THEATRE.

Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the great London and New York success,

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Marvelous Scenic and Mechanical Effects and an Excellent Company.

Next week—Mr. and Mrs. Herne in "Drifting Apart."

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LADIES' WOOD-SAWING CONTEST. GIANTESS. AZTECS. 2 NEW STAGE SHOWS



This Great Remedy is not a beverage, but one of the Greatest Discoveries in modern medical science. There are more than four hundred physicians in New York alone that prescribe and use it constantly in their practice. Its effect is to prevent Pneumonia and Consumption; avoid Malaria and Fevers; tone up the system and build up waste tissue.

It is indorsed by temperance men and women and commended for its medicinal qualities by the clergy.

It is sold universally. Secure only the genuine.

The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

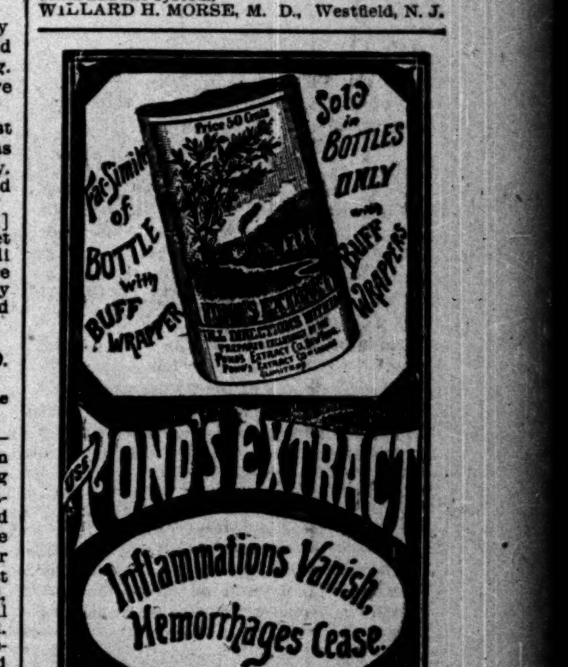
OUTSPOKEN SCIENCE

The following statement came voluntarily to the proprietors of the great preparation of which it speaks. They have never had the pleasure of meeting the eminent scientist who wrote it, but appreciate the honest candor which prompted it.

To whom it may concern:

This may certify that, as the result of extended researches, I am able to state that in the Duffy Malt Whiskey alone there is to be had such a pure article as I have described in my paper on "A SCIENTIFIC SPECIFIC FOR INTEMPERANCE," in the *North American Review* for July, 1888. It is, of course, a well-known fact that we may procure, as a laboratory product, a whiskey that shall be free of fusel oil; but it is with pride that I state that alone of commercial whiskies the Duffy Malt declines to injure the brain and the system.

WILLARD H. MORSE, M. D., Westfield, N. J.



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Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

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ERMINIE

Given by Rudolph Aronson's Comic Opera Co., with the Phenomenal Cast every night.

LAST MATINEE Sat., Feb. 2. | LAST NIGHT Sat., Feb. 2.

Next Week, Sunday, Feb. 3—J. M. Hill's Comedy Co. in the N. Y. success, A POSSIBLE CASE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Commencing Tomorrow Evening, Engagement of MISS

MARY ANDERSON,

Under the direction of MR. HENRY E. ABBEY, and supported by his complete Dramatic Company.

EVERY NIGHT, except Saturday, also at the Saturday Matinee, Shakspeare's

The Winter's Tale.

Saturday Night, special performance of Bulwer's

The Lady of Lyons.

MISS ANDERSON as........PAULINE

The Advance Sale of Seats Now in Progress at Box Office.

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Only Six Nights More in Chicago. GREATEST SUCCESS ON RECORD, THE CRYSTAL SLIPPER. LAST MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

50c GENERAL ADMISSION.

NEXT SUNDAY—THATCHER, PRIMROSE & WEST'S MINSTRELS.

BAKER'S THEATRE.

Wabash-av. and 19th-st.

This evening at 8 p. m., LONDON'S GREATEST SUCCESS. MYSTERY OF A HANSOM CAB, WITH HATTIE IRVING, Supported by an Excellent Company. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Seats on sale at Box Office and Lyon & Healy's.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.

North Clark and Division-sts.

TONIGHT AT 8 AND DURING THE WEEK A PERFECT PRODUCTION.

Passion's Slave

Sunday, Feb. 3—EDWIN ARDEN.

PEOPLE'S.—State-St., Near Harrison.

Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.

Tonight the Big Production, H. RIDER HAGGARD'S "SHE!" 100—People on the Stage—100. Next Monday—Rich and Harris' Great Boston Howard Athenæum Star Specialty Company.

EDEN MUSEE—Chicago's Panopticon.

Wabash-av. and Jackson-st. Open from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Admission 50c.

CONSTANTLY NEW ATTRACTIONS.

Afternoon at 2:30, Evening at 8, Grand Concerts by Paul Olah's Hungarian Orchestra. AJEEB, the Chess Automaton, still a mystery.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

Every Evening at 8,

AMONG THE PINES.

Novel and Bright. Superb Scenery. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2. Next Week—Kate Claxton in "THE WORLD AGAINST HER."

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis. West Madison and Halsted-sts.

A Very Pronounced Hit was

The Fairy's Well.

"As pure as the dew on the Shamrock." Next Sunday—James O'Neill.

The Tribune.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1889.

The only profitable canal is the Suez, a short one linking together the steamship commerce of three continents. But when in the course of time the Indian and European railway systems join hands, as they will before many years have gone by, then the trade of Asia and Europe will be chiefly by rail and not by water, and the Suez Canal will be shorn of half of its usefulness. But we need not study transatlantic conditions. We have but to look at our own country to see that canals have become anachronisms, and that to make new ones is merely to dig big holes for the purpose of burying money in them.

The Peoria *Transcript*, still mindful of its dream of "commercial advantages," says mournfully that "The Tribune is opposed to a National waterway between the lakes and the Mississippi." At Chicago's expense, it should have added. It will be of no use when built. A steamer might make an experimental trip, and finding it would not pay would quit. This is the era of railways. That of canals has gone forever. If there were such a valley waterway as the *Transcript* proposes no one would ship freight by it, for the simple reason that it could be carried more cheaply and rapidly, besides all the year round, by the iron horse. Naturally, then, The Tribune is opposed to wasting tons of millions of money on something which would have no practical value.

Some American workingmen, finding that they were being interfered with by labor from the other side of the Atlantic, have undertaken to protect themselves. The Goldbeaters' Union of New York has decided to charge foreign workingmen who want to join their organization an initiation fee of $100. The trade is a special one and it is next to impossible for a non-unionist to get a living. The hundred-dollar fee will, therefore, it is thought, end the invasion of new labor, which would inevitably tend to force down wages. This action is not relished on the other side of the water, for it is feared that what the goldbeaters have done other trades may do. The Trades Council of London has sent on a remonstrance to the New-Yorkers, asking them to reconsider their action. It intimates that a moderate fee will be unobjectionable, but that the one which the union has imposed denies the right of the workingman to live. It also "obstructs fraternization among the workingmen of the world." It is doubtful if this last argument will have much effect on the goldbeaters. They want to keep their wages from being forced down, and are willing to sacrifice fraternization and all the other long-tailed words "in osity and ation," if they can accomplish their purpose. It will be interesting to see if other American trades unions, instead of waiting for Congressional action, attempt to protect themselves against foreign labor.

The movement in the Minnesota Legislature to appropriate $100,000 for the purchase of seed wheat for farmers this spring gives a glimpse of suffering in that State. There is reason to believe that the situation is much worse in some parts of Dakota. The inquiries made by relieving committees have brought out the fact that the wheat harvest on many farms was a complete failure, and the reports from warehouses show that a considerable part of what was harvested is good for so little as to have been scarcely worth the trouble of cutting and sending to market. The elevators at some points have had offerings of this poor stuff in excess of their ability to care for it, and it is now said that some of what was purchased in the fall turns out to be worthless for flour making. It has been tried by the millers, and found wanting. They now say that it cannot be depended on to keep into the warm weather, and that even as chicken feed it must be got rid of somehow within a few weeks from now. The probability is that the world at large will never know how much loss was sustained last year in the frosted areas of the Northwest. The people who help to make up the returns are interested in making it appear small, because to admit the whole truth would be to discourage immigration and give a setback to the country that several years of prosperity in the harvest field would be required to overcome. Of course it is understood that the experience of last year was exceptional, and not likely to be soon repeated. But it was sufficient to make the sufferers poor for the time being, and many of them will be unable to seed their land in the spring without such help as the Minnesota movement is designed to furnish. It would be well that such assistance were much more widely offered. The situation presents a broad field for the exercise of real benevolence.

We have before called attention to the fact that the only times when the Illinois River water has been positively undrinkable has been when the river was frozen over, *or when the* [Chicago] *pumps were stopped.* This demonstrates plainly that Chicago sewage, and that alone, is the cause of want of potability at Peoria.—*Peoria Transcript.*

It demonstrates just the opposite. When the Chicago pumps stopped throwing their moderate quantity of 40,000 cubic feet a minute into the Illinois, and left only the undiluted sewage of the river towns to annoy Peoria, the river water was undrinkable there. When the Illinois was receiving 40,000 cubic feet a minute from Chicago, then the sewage of the valley towns up the stream was so diluted that Peoria was able to use the water for drinking purposes except when the stream was ice-bound. At those seasons it may have been the Chicago sewage which had not had a chance to be eliminated by oxidation that annoyed the Peorians, but more likely it was the sewage of their near neighbors and the ordinary washings of the valley and its affluents reaching them in an unoxygenated state.

Now if the water is not "positively undrinkable" at Peoria when there is a dilution of 40,000 cubic feet a minute through the canal, what will its condition be when there is the dilution with pure lake water of five times that, or 200,000 cubic feet a minute, which this city is ready to give when the Legislature and the valley people will let her? Remember, that the average (low water) amount of water that now passes over the dam at Henry is less than the amount which Chicago proposes to pour into the Desplaines and the Illinois; and then figure out how much the quality of the water at Peoria will be bettered if this city can have her hands untied and be allowed to go to work at the abatement of the sewage nuisance.

Jay Gould has given some good advice to the men who have little money and want it to breed them much more. What he says will not be heeded, for it is hard to turn the fool from his folly, but it is good advice nevertheless, and he should be thanked for it. Speaking of the electric sugar refining swindle he said:

> Now look at this Friend's game. He claimed to have a process by which he could refine sugar at a cost of 80 cents a ton, whereas the method in general use involved an outlay of something like $12. If he had really made such a discovery as that he could have almost a greater fortune than that of the Astors, Vanderbilts, and mine combined by simply setting up a factory, and reserving the secret for his own exclusive use. Yet men presumably sensible buy stock in a company which, at the utmost, was to give Friend no more than a quarter of a million or so.

This is absolutely true, and wise men have long known it. As Mr. Gould says, "it is elementary instruction," but, as he also observes, "a great many grown-up folks are children." Then Mr. Gould made a remark which indicates that he has gone out of business and does not intend to play any more tricks on grown-up people who are children. Said he: "I have always practiced the rigid "rule of knowing all the facts about any un-"dertaking in which I risk money." About all Mr. Gould's wealth has been made in dealings with persons who had never heard of that "rigid rule," or, if they had, did not stick to it. There would have been no market for the stock of the Wabash, Missouri Pacific, and various other enterprises if Mr. Gould had blabbed his trade secret earlier. Now that he has put us all on our guard we may safely conclude that he does not intend to manufacture and peddle out any more chro[illegible].

WANTED—A NAVY THAT CAN FIGHT.

Whatever may be the outcome of the Samoan-German complication, so far as American interests are concerned, no settlement can be as satisfactory either to us or to Germany as it would have been if we had a fleet on hand of half a dozen of Capt. Thomas' Vesuviuses. No argument can have the strength and no position the influence by itself that it would secure when backed by death-dealing dynamite guns. With six Vesuviuses—three at anchor in the New York harbor and three at San Francisco—our Secretary of State would be able to present an argument of remarkably convincing force to the "blood and iron" German Chancellor as to American rights in the premises, and it would enhance our own dignity to such a degree as to secure instant and respectful recognition abroad. There is nothing for which Bismarck has so much respect as power. With these Vesuviuses behind our Secretary it would not be necessary for Mr. Bayard to confine himself to chirping his protests. He could roar, and the American eagle could scream as loudly as his German brother, notwithstanding the latter's advantage in heads.

Evidently it is useless for us, however, to make much of a fuss with any one until we have something to make a fuss with, but we never shall have it unless we begin. It takes a good while to make steel forgings, to supply armor and ordnance and build vessels. Even at the most rapid pace of construction it takes a year and a half to get a vessel into commission. We have plenty of wooden vessels and slow vessels. What we want now is some Vesuviuses, swift sailers, dynamite throwers, and loud talkers, and Congress should attend to it before adjournment. There is no financial obstacle that stands in the way. The National Treasury is full to overflowing. Congress has been trying in every way for a year to get this money out without injury to some industrial interest. It has given money away, and thrown it away, and dumped it into creeks, ditches, and frog ponds, and in repayment of money to States not due them, but still the surplus continues. We have the cash in superabundance and the appliances for its use in building a fighting navy. We are the only nation that could spend a hundred million dollars if necessary for vessels and not feel it. We have the steel, the mechanism, the skill, the seamanship equal to any in the world. In the Thomas man-of-war the Vesuvius we have the most perfect model which has yet been produced for swiftness, strength, and security, and for fighting qualities, either in attack or defense. All that is necessary is to appropriate the money at once for half a dozen of them, or, twice better, a dozen, and begin work at once and push it night and day until they are afloat, with their death-dealing armaments aboard. There is nothing that we need so much to secure our position in the family of nations and make our rights respected. Is it not a somewhat humiliating position that sixty-five millions of Americans should find themselves with a hundred millions of money that they have no use for and not a vessel on the ocean that can talk back in a manner that would be understood at once? A Republican Administration will be in power in a few weeks for a term of four years at least. The most important thing that President Harrison can do is to have a fleet of Vesuviuses on the ocean before his term is half ended.

This business of submitting to snubs and insults is becoming irksome. We have turned the other cheek about often enough and should get into position to say so to the other Powers without any further delay.

THE STATE OF IOWA SUED, ENJOINED, AND JUMPED ON.

The few persons in Iowa who abuse Gov. Larrabee for the position he has taken in the railroad injunction matter would evidently be pleased with a weak-kneed, pusillanimous Executive. There have been many Governors in this country who, placed in the situation of Gov. Larrabee and enjoined as at present against the enforcement of a State statute like the one now in question, would refuse to enter an appearance, admit the jurisdiction of the court, or pay any attention to the writ. This for the reason that the Federal Constitution expressly forbids suits against a State by citizens of another State. In view of this provision it is singular how Iowa is being sued and enjoined at the instance of railroad stockholders living in other States. It is pretended, of course, that the proceeding is not against Iowa as a State, but against the Railroad Commissioners as individuals; but the latter are only agents of the State who act as directed by State law, and the real purpose of the suit is to restrain and bind the hands of the State of Iowa.

But if Iowa could be sued and enjoined on the complaint of "citizens of another State" under any circumstances it would seem plain that such action could not be taken to restrain the enforcement of a State law fixing maximum rates for State railroads. The United States Supreme Court said in the Granger cases that when laws fixing railroad rates were in question "the people must resort to the polls and not to the courts," and that "the Legislature, not the courts, must be appealed to for the change." It is hardly probable the railroads expect to maintain in the higher tribunal the singular proceeding under which Iowa is now being sued by citizens of another State and on grounds which contemplate the reversal of the "Granger doctrine" as upheld heretofore by the Federal Supreme Court. But, even though sure of defeat in the final courts, the railroads can well afford to keep the injunction proceeding moving slowly, and thus lock up matters in the courts for three or four years, so as to enjoy in Iowa during that time the rare and rich privilege of "charging all the traffic will bear." While Iowa stands enjoined in the slow-moving courts the transportation monopolies will have full swing in her territory, and can "make an example" of the helpless but protesting Grangers.

Considering the situation in which they are placed Gov. Larrabee and the Iowa Railroad Commissioners have acted with great prudence and moderation. When first called to face this singular injunction proceeding the Governor sent the Attorney General and other counsel to argue the matter before Judge Brewer and seek relief in the usual manner. It was refused, and if Judge Brewer adheres to his previous ruling Iowa must travel the long and slow way of an appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington and be systematically fleeced by the railroads up to the time of the long-delayed final decision. The prospect is not inviting. It can hardly be thought singular that pressure has been brought on the Governor and the Commissioners to have them fight the injunction on a new line of defense. The temptation to do so must be strong. Instead of being denounced for reckless disregard of writs Gov. Larrabee should be commended for his moderation.

FRAUDS IN THE PATENT-OFFICE.

"To throw obstacles in the path of inventors, to make tedious and costly the steps necessary for them to take to protect their rights against invasion by individuals or corporations, and to involve them in difficulties and wranglings costing much money and delay, and which are without benefit after they have been successfully terminated," are some of the charges brought by the New York *World* against the Patent-Office system. That these charges are well based cannot be denied. It is difficult to get public testimony as to frauds and abuses because inventors and patent lawyers all expect to have future dealings with the Patent-Office and realize the importance, if not of keeping in favor, at least of giving no offense. Still the conviction is general that the machinery of the Patent-Office is often used to promote fraud and assist in the robbery of inventors as well as the ultimate plundering of the public. The revelations made in the Bell telephone controversy, the barbed wire litigation, and the driven well cases will not soon be forgotten. The cure advocated by the *World* for the abuses of the Patent-Office is the payment of larger salaries to Patent-Office officials. This might lessen temptation somewhat and reduce the opportunities for bribery, but it would hardly cure dishonesty. The evils of the Patent-Office system are deeper down and a more radical remedy will be needed.

The exploitation of poor inventors by collusion with Patent-Office officials is practiced because of the extraordinary monopolistic privileges granted by letters patent. If an inventor can once be cheated, sold out, or bought out for a song and his patent assigned to a construction company the corporation will have a close monopoly, and can parcel out territory and absolutely forbid the use of the invention except on such terms as it sees fit to demand. These are privileges of extraordinary value—worth fighting for, and, as some men think, worth a purchase by bribery and fraud. The inventor is lucky who can get through the Patent-Office and run the gantlet of the patent sharks who surround that establishment; but even if he does this the chances are that owing to a lack of capital and the use of good business methods in introducing his invention he will soon be compelled to sell it to a company for enough to pay his debts. The art of robbing inventors has been reduced to a system, and the great profits of patent monopoly are gathered by sharpers and do not go to "encourage inventive talent."

The best way to secure inventors fair play, protect the rights of the public, and break up the monopoly of the patent sharks will be to make the use of inventions free to any one on the payment of a reasonable royalty. Such a rule would destroy the present system of monopoly and parceling out of territory and would give the public the advantages of competition from the start. It would relieve inventors of the necessity of raising large amounts of money to manufacture and introduce their inventions and put them in a position of comparative independence. Under such a system a patent would not be confined to a close corporation and the cormorants who now surround the Patent-Office would have to look elsewhere for plunder. The great temptation to rob or swindle inventors would be taken away. Even if an inventor was cheated his exploiters could not have a monopoly of the patent, but would have to use the invention in common with all others who desired to do so on the basis of free competition. To say the least, the inducements to bribery and fraud would be greatly reduced, and inventors would stand a much better chance to secure the fruits of their ingenuity and brain labor, while the public would have fair protection.

THE SAMOAN DIPLOMATIC MUDDLE.

The mystery of Secretary Bayard's diplomacy passes understanding. In the President's communication to Congress upon the Samoan puzzle he referred to a negotiation and agreement as having an important bearing upon the situation. Naturally enough, as the President has unloaded the matter upon the Senate, that body would look for the negotiation and agreement as a basis of intelligent action; but they are not found among the documents sent to the Senate. In this complication comes Secretary Bayard and announces that after the signing of a convention between Great Britain and Germany, declaring Samoa as neutral territory, he was anxious to have an understanding with these two Powers which would lead them to respect this neutrality. The conference was held at Washington in 1887. Its proceedings were secret. Its findings were equally so. They have been locked up in the archives of the department for two years, and of course have never been submitted to the Senate. Mr. Bayard has unofficially said that the conference guaranteed Samoan independence and neutrality, and that it is still binding upon the United States, though Germany has violated it. On the other hand, the mugwump friends of Bayard are loud in the assertion that the conference was a failure and resulted in no agreement of any kind. If this be so, why should the fact be kept from the Senate at this time when the Administration is eager to have it assume the responsibility and indicate the policy to be followed? Either there is a secret agreement binding us to enforce the neutrality of Samoa in conjunction with England and Germany or we are under no obligation, and if Germany has broken faith it is with England and not with us.

The only person in all this muddle who seems to have a mind and a way of his own is Prince Bismarck, who comes out in his usual blunt style and says Germany has made no agreement of the kind with the United States. If this be so it might not be impertinent to ask why the Administration should even canvass the suggestion to force Germany to carry out the terms of an agreement which was never made. If it is not so, and if there is such an agreement, when Germany violated it why was not notice served upon her that we were not held by it? As if to muddle up the matter still more, now comes Bismarck in his great speech upon the East Africa bill and says in the most unconditional manner: "I can only say that we have proceeded and shall ever proceed solely in agreement with England, the greatest colonial power of the world. *In Samoa we are in the fullest accord with England and advance hand in hand with her.*" This not only disposes of the possibility of any agreement with the United States, but it intimates that Mr. Bayard's friend England, upon whom he has been relying for help to restrain Germany, is actually hand in hand with Germany in this business, thus sustaining the statement of Mr. Bayard's own Consul General, Sewall, who is not at all backward in expressing his contempt of the Secretary's diplomacy.

Thus the muddle stands. Meanwhile the Senate Committee has done all that it could under the only treaty known to it—that of commerce and friendship negotiated in 1878—by urging the appropriation of money for the improvement of our coaling station. Little more can be done, except to keep cool and mind our own business, until Gen. Harrison names a Secretary who is sufficiently untrammeled and capable to settle a policy.

WHY CANALS ARE DEAD OR DYING.

The statement of The Tribune that the world had entered on a new transportation era, that the canal had been supplanted by the railway, the towpath by steel rails, the oat-fed horse or mule by the coal or oil fed iron horse, cannot be stomached by the Buffalo *Express*, which says that it is an error to claim that canals have been outgrown:

> There is more need of the canal than ever. It is the people's bulwark in these days of railroad monopoly and extortionate freight rates. The absorption of some canals by railroads only shows the necessity of strengthening and improving and guarding the other artificial waterways.

These sentiments are natural in a paper printed in a city which is the child of the Erie Canal and which still profits greatly by its existence. The Tribune sympathizes with them. It believes that the Erie Canal will be the last to die, and it hopes and believes that it will endure for many years longer before it is mustered out of service and goes to join the "innumerable caravan" of waterways that have preceded it and is counted among the things that were, along with the Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey canals, and with the Illinois & Michigan Canal, except that short section over which stone is transported from Joliet to this city.

Does the past history of the Erie indicate that it can outlive the century? There was a time, when it carried passengers as well as all sorts of freight, when its tolls yearly brought millions of dollars to the State Treasury. But when railroad competition began passengers disappeared altogether, and the receipts began to lessen greatly. The steam-horse competition increased, and the tolls were repeatedly reduced and finally abolished, so that the Erie Canal for some time past, instead of paying anything, costs the State three-quarters of a million for maintenance and repairs. Steel rail competition grows keener, and the State is now asked to build free elevators and give other bounties to the shippers by Clinton's big ditch.

Were it not for the fact that the Erie Canal connects the great lakes with the tide-water Hudson and the ocean and that it is on the east-and-west line of American commerce, and that it has the lakes to feed it with part of the grain crops of the Northwest, shipped to it from Toledo, Chicago, Duluth, Milwaukee, and other ports, and that the grain vessels can get return cargoes of hard coal and some other rough and bulky freight, it would have perished years ago. Other canals not on the great east-and-west line of traffic and having no such feeders of freight back of them have died. The Erie Canal, being exceptionally favored, will be the last ditch to die—simply because it has been able to command lake freight, which the other canals could not. But its end, we regret to say, even with all its peculiar advantages, is nearing. Every time the competing railways cheapen their methods of transportation and reduce their charges by a fraction of a mill another nail is driven into its inevitable coffin. A continuance of railway improvements and labor-saving methods of transportation, and the lowering of rates which follows, move forward inexorably to a state of affairs when no one will ship grain by the Erie unless the State pays him a bounty on each bushel for doing it.

Thus it is easy to see why The Tribune is not madly booming for a ship canal at the expense of this city from Lake Michigan to Alton or any other point on the Mississippi. It does not advocate it, because it would not pay in tolls even the cost of arc lighting it.

The railroad trains from west of the Mississippi would not bring it a ton of freight, as they would cross that river on their own bridges without stopping to break bulk and keep on east with their loads, whatever kind; and so of the return trains to the country west of that river.

If there were no railroads the canal would pay. But with railroads, working all the year round, while the canal was closed for four months at least, carrying freight twice or thrice as fast and at equal or lower rates, the canal would not have business for one steamer. Whether agreeable or not, the hard fact remains that the railroad trains have killed off the canalboats and have almost annihilated the river steamboat business.

GAMBLING ON QUOTATIONS.

The Chicago Board of Trade is now literally between two fires. The Circuit Court of this county recently sustained the board in its refusal to furnish quotations to an alleged "bucket-shop." That decision is reversed by the Supreme Court, and the bucket-shop men are jubilant in the belief that they practically control the situation. On the other side, a Jacksonville agent of a Board of Trade firm was fined $250 for the alleged offense of keeping a bucket-shop, and the Appellate Court of the Third District has affirmed the action. Under these two rulings, if both stand, the board is obliged to give its quotations to its enemies, and its members are unable to make any use of said quotations in any part of the State except on the floor of the exchange. A knowledge of the course of the markets is of such great value to men who are generally understood to be gamblers that they undertake a long and expensive litigation, and the court awards it as a right too valuable to be deprived of. It is conceded that such information was only wanted by them for gambling purposes, but they must have it. Meanwhile the law is so construed that a member of the board, who helps to make the quotations and pays his share of the expense of making and collecting them, is to be restrained from using them through an authorized agent, if they are used by a single customer as aids in betting on the course of the market.

In the language of the prize ring, the board has got both its eyes blacked, or rather it may be said that one is badly bruised in the fight with bucket-shops and the other is closed by an order of the court. It is generally ungracious to find fault with a man or a party after it has been badly whipped, but in this case it is not unfair to call attention to the fact that the board has partly invited such action. It has winked at gambling in privileges for years, though entitled to the credit of having recently resolved on a reform, and it is undeniable that some of the business done through outside agents is on the bucket-shop plan of limiting losses to one cent per bushel. The agent above referred to testified in court that the margins required by him "may be one cent if customer desires to limit his loss; in that case the deal would be closed out if market declined one cent." This is simply betting on the course of prices, whether it be done on the board or in an institution which rejoices in the euphonious title of "bucket-shop." It is not buying or selling in the proper sense of those words, and is plainly forbidden by the intent as well as the language of the law of this State.

The board is open to the charge of having catered to this kind of "business" to a comparative disregard of its legitimate function of receiver and distributer of the produce of the West. It has spent money and exhausted brain energy in building up a system of trading in futures, and settling differences on such trading, while supinely permitting its members to lose actual business by dint of rate cutting all around the city. Its protests against this are so feeble as to be ineffectual against the united cry of people in other places, who demand discriminative rates from the railroads and get them. It stands idly by and sees a railroad west of the Missouri River charge more for hauling grain to be delivered to a line that runs to this city than to one which branches off from the same terminus to the Southeast. It has calmly watched Eastern roads charge nearly twice as much for carrying beef from this city as they charged for transporting cattle on the hoof, and with equal imperturbability has seen Western lines reverse that plan with regard to hogs and hog product. In so doing, or rather in thus abstaining from efficient action, it has slighted its duty to all other property interests of the city as well as those of its own members. Perhaps this double shaking up by the courts will have the effect of arousing the board from its long lethargy, and if so it will "do a world of good."

The railroad "gentlemen's agreement" has fallen with a dull, mournful ker-chug into the meat broth.

If, in the new Socialistic state, Citizen Howe were to invent the sewing-machine two consequences would follow, or either of them. Howe would make a machine and use it to lessen his own toil in sewing, just as the first man who fastened a horse to a plow and lessened his own toil in plowing, or he might go into the business of making sewing-machines and selling them to others. Then he would have created a new industry for himself; but if he goes into the making of machines he must make them himself, not hire others to make them for him. Every machine he makes represents so many hours of work, and he exchanges each for an equal number of hours' work of some one else. Thus the inventor, in the new Socialistic state, does not lighten his own labors, but only creates a new way of making his living and remains as poor as if he had not invented the labor saving machine. But he has the feeling that he has been a benefactor of humanity, and has not charged anything for it. How many new inventions would such incentive produce?

Mr. Higgins, the newly-elected Senator from Delaware, may resemble Col. Bob Ingersoll to some extent in personal appearance, but when he takes his Senatorial oath he will wear an expression of reverential awe on his face that the Colonel could not possibly assume without doing great injustice to his theological views.

The editor of the Florida *Times-Union* places no dependence upon the accounts of "race conflicts" in the South. "Outside of Clermont County, Ohio, from which the whites are driving the negroes by wholesale," he says, "the races are getting along as peaceably as ever." By some singular mischance there appears in the same issue of the *Times-Union* from which this editorial utterance is taken a dispatch from Pittsburg, Miss., stating that "there was considerable excitement in this city yesterday over expected trouble from Arcola." Several negroes had been arrested on a charge of "burning Col. Paxton's residence" and plotting to "murder the family." The prisoners, it appears, "succeeded in making their escape." The cause of the excitement was that "the negroes had assembled in considerable numbers and threatened vengeance." The usual precautions were taken, however. "About fifty Winchester rifles were sent from this place to Arcola yesterday morning. A train was held in readiness all day yesterday, and on receipt of the first news of danger the Southrons, under command of Capt. Searles, will leave for that point." This was printed some weeks ago, but up to this date the *Times-Union* has not explained the unfortunate discrepancy between its editorial and its dispatch from Pittsburg, Miss.

Mr. Cleveland must not be considered entirely out of politics. The editor of a weekly paper in Greenup County, Kentucky, has come out strongly in favor of nominating him for President again in 1892.

The coal dealer who sells at less than the price established by the Coal Exchange is expelled from that body. The coal dealer who sells at a higher price runs no such risk. He may render himself liable to expulsion from the Kingdom of Heaven, but that is a country he is not trying hard to reach anyhow.

The Chicago *Times* surreptitiously obtained a copy of the new Governor's message, made a big "scoop" on the other Chicago papers by publishing it the day before its delivery, and chuckles greatly over what it terms its "enterprise."—*Joliet Signal.*

You are wrong. It was not the "enterprise" of a theft. It was meaner than stealing. It was the "enterprise" of a breach of trust.—*Chicago Globe (Dem.).*

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Fine Moral Distinction.

"James," said the grocer, as he looked up from the morning paper, "they have begun to make maple sugar in Vermont already."

"Yes, sir," said the clerk, with ready comprehension. "Those maple sugar bricks left over from last year are down cellar. I'll have them sandpapered and put in the front window tomorrow morning."

"Have you the same sign you had last year to stick up in the box?"

"Yes. It reads 'Fresh from Vermont. Strictly pure.'"

"You may use that sign again, James. I don't think it would be exactly right to paint a new one with that inscription."

Politeness Pays.

The gentleman at the coal office was giving some instructions to one of his subordinates in the suburbs by telephone.

"What time do you expect to get in here tomorrow morning?"

"At 8 o'clock. I——"

"Hello, Central! Give me 999."

The interruption came from a man whose wire had been "plugged in" by mistake with the one over which the conversation was going.

"Go chase yourself around the block," replied the employé in the suburbs. "This isn't the central office. Hello, 1331! Are you listening?"

"Yes."

"I was about to say, when that duffer broke in, that I would be at the office at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, if that will do."

"All right."

And 1331 dropped his 'phone.

But the man who had called for 999 was listening. In a voice like that of the gentleman at the coal office he called out:

"O, say!"

"Well," responded the employé in the suburbs. "Have you forgotten anything?"

"Yes. I just happened to remember that a customer we can't afford to snub is going out West in the morning on a 6 o'clock train, and wants to leave an order before he goes. You'll have to come in at 5:30."

"Thunder! That's tough!"

"So it is. But you'll have to come in."

"I'll come."

When the fresh young man in the suburbs reads this he will know why he met nobody at that coal office, although he came in at the unearthly hour of 5:30 a. m., and remained till 7:30, sitting on the doorstep and shivering; and it will dawn upon him, perhaps, that the person whom he told to chase himself around the block was a newspaper man, who considers himself amply avenged.

The Intolerant Prohibitionists.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* The thesis of prohibition is an intolerant disregard of local policy and of the wish of a majority. It rests upon despotism, and can never be enforced except by the unlimited exercise of inquisitorial and punitive powers lodged outside the community affected. It fears the free exercise of public opinion, after a season of practical trial. It is not satisfied with a law, ample for its purposes if it could do what it claims, but must clamor for the protection of the Constitution, where it has no rightful place. That Prohibitionists alone, of all those who think they have a remedy for intemperance, should ask for recognition in the Constitution is one good reason why they should be denied.

PERSONALS.

Col. Bob Ingersoll has been blackballed by the Players' Club of New York on account of his religious—or rather irreligious—views.

Senator Morrill of Vermont has been in public life longer than any American now living. He entered the House of Representatives thirty-four years ago.

Prof. William D. Kerr, Superintendent of the Missouri Deaf and Dumb Institution, who has just resigned, has filled that position for thirty-seven years.

Russell B. Harrison, by appointment of Gov. Leslie of Montana, will represent the Territory at the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration.

Evangelist Harrison, the ex-boy preacher, complains that the weather is too warm for a successful revival in New York. He wants cold weather for his work.

Editor Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* is strongly suspected of a yearning desire to succeed the Hon. George H. Pendleton as Minister to Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Heath of Warren County, Ga., were born in 1800. They married when each was 20 years old, and for sixty-eight years have lived happily together, and have reared a large family of children.

Mrs. Althouse of Lockport, N. Y., fell into a trance at 5 a. m. Jan. 3, and has not yet awakened. She has every appearance of a dead person, the only perceptible sign of life being a slight movement of the chest in breathing.

Mrs. Harrison attended the opera in New York Friday evening in company with the wife of Vice-President Morton. Mrs. Harrison wore a slate-colored silk dress cut high and a white vest. The dimensions of her dress-improver are not mentioned by the otherwise observant papers.

John Wanamaker carries an insurance on his life of $1,400,000. It is also believed, from certain remarks Mr. Wanamaker has recently permitted to escape him, that he carries in an inside pocket an assurance of a Cabinet position worth $8,000 a year.

Princess Martha Engletichoff, a member of the Russian nobility, is lecturing in New York on the ways of her countrymen, and is not only in the lecture field chiefly for "what there is in it" for her, but frankly says so.

Ilma di Murska and her daughter were cremated Wednesday at Gotha. The urn containing the ashes of the mother is inscribed: "These ashes are all that remain of a nightingale." The urn containing the daughter's ashes is inscribed: "The woman whose remains lie here battled and suffered much in vain."

Ex-Congressman John S. Wise of Virginia was recently asked if he thought Mahone would get a Cabinet position. Throwing up his hands in holy horror, as if such a thing were impossible, Wise replied: "When Mahone gets into Harrison's Cabinet you'll find me posing as the Goddess of Liberty among wax figures, but not before."

Sir Arthur Sullivan, when a choir boy at the Chapel Royal, composed an anthem, and it so pleased the Bishop of London that he gave the little author a half-sovereign. This coin, it is said, Mr. Sullivan wears around his neck as a talisman while composing till this day. It is not attached to the "Lost Chord."

Malietoa, the Samoan potentate deposed by the Germans, bears a name which signifies a great deal to the people of the Navigator Islands. Malietoa the Great lived a long time ago, and his memory is venerated by the Samoans. He led his people in many wars and finally conquered their ancient enemies, the Tongas. "Malietoa" is a word which means to the Samoans what "Cæsar" did to the Romans. As every Roman Emperor, whether Julius, Augustus, or Nero, was a Cæsar, so each head of the family founded by the conqueror Savea is called Malietoa.

Ben Butler is strongly in favor of the Nicaragua Canal and is as strongly opposed to the Panama Canal under other than American auspices. He hopes "the Government will give notice now, as it ought to have done before, that whoever undertakes an investment in that canal, whether through municipal action or private subscription, must do so with a full understanding that whenever the welfare or convenience of this Nation demands that the United States should take possession we should feel at liberty to do so, wholly regardless of any claim for property to anybody after such notice."

CURRENT NOTES.

The pictures most frequently seen in the papers just now are Cabinet sighs.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Papa, what was Adam's other name?" "Just after the fall his name was Dennis."—*Terre Haute Express.*

Fair play may be a jewel, but society actresses should remember that jewels do not make a fair play.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Tommy—"Say, paw, was there a best man at your wedding?" Paw—"I should remark. There she sits right now."—*Terre Haute Express.*

A man may lose his head and not notice it, but if he loses his last nickel in front of the last street-car at night he will soon set up a howl.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The cook is apt to admire and frequently weds the handsome policeman on her beat. The peeler is of great use to the cook in apple and potato times.—*New York Sun.*

Sixteen young ladies in Lowell have formed a whist club and meet weekly for practice. It is said that the neighbors can hear them play whist three blocks away.—*Somerville Journal.*

Squildig—Young Spriggins is quite a devotee of the National game, I notice. McSwilligen—Ah, has he constructed a Cabinet for Gen. Harrison, too?—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Mrs. Postlewait—Did you notice whether the Hastingses had much bric-à-brac in their new house? Mrs. Alleys—They haven't much—but wait a minute—yes, I did see a snow shovel in their cellarway.—*Judge.*

Mrs. De Temper—"Well, I declare! And so you are as old as my husband? Why, you look twenty years younger. Does your wife look young, too?" Mr. Hailfellow—"I never married."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Wife—Isn't this strange? The paper says a North Penn locomotive engineer left his house to be shaved a month ago and has not been seen since. Husband (absently)—Um! waiting for his turn, probably.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Bridget—"The nurse says, mum, that yez worr in the kitchen while I worr out?" Mistress (timidly)—"Yes, Bridget." Bridget—"Yis—indade, mum; an' what wud ye think if I wint into your boodwar when ye worr out?" Mistress (more timidly)—"I should think it strange, Bridget." Bridget (modifying a little as she shatters a piece of Sèvres on the floor)—"Well, mum, but hereafter if yez will stick to your own part of the house Oi'll stick to mine."—*Epoch.*

First department official (at Washington)—"I had a strange experience today—strange." Second department official—"You look as if you'd seen a ghost. Come, tell me the story; anything to relieve the monotony." "It is not a ghost story. It's all flesh and blood." "Well, well! Out with it." "A man came to me today to ask about a matter which I couldn't refer to any other department and I actually had to attend to it myself."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Came Off Second Best Every Time.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* There have been several "episodes" in the foreign policy of the present Administration—the Cutting case, the fishery question, the Sackville-West muddle, the Haytian incident, and the Samoan matter. And the historian of the future will have an easy task in showing that in not one of these affairs did the Administration win any laurels.

Lacking Both Sense and Stamina.

Waterbury *Republican:* The Secretary of State either lacks the proper comprehension of his duties or he lacks the stamina to put his ideas into execution. American diplomacy has acquired no lustre under Cleveland's Administration.

From Wanamakerville to Washington.

Washington *Post:* Wonderful how things change in this enterprising Nation of ours, isn't it? Who would have thought a year since that a new route from Philadelphia to Europe would be established via Indianapolis.

The Anarchists Encouraged.

Peoria *Transcript:* The Chicago Anarchist is confident these days. He has broken into the Democratic party and he is in hopes that he can break into the city treasury if he is careful in selecting the Tuley uses.

We'll Have Him After March 4.

Detroit *Tribune:* This Government needs most of all—what it has not had for nearly four years—a Secretary of State at Washington. A dummy does not fill the bill; experience has demonstrated that.

As a Winter Resort.

From every stormy wind that blows,
From blizzard blasts and Arctic snows,
There is a calm, a sure retreat:
'Tis here, in this great county-seat.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE IOWA SHIPPERS.

They Claim That the People Support Their Fight Against Railways.

The following letter has been received by The Tribune:

Ottumwa, Ia., Jan. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The garbled account of the late manufacturers' and jobbers' meeting at Des Moines and the subsequent misleading comments thereon by one of the journals at the Capital should arouse a protest from every fair-minded business-man of Iowa.

The last Legislature enacted a salutary law regulating the traffic of the railroads in the State. In pretended compliance with this law the railroads advanced the rates on all traffic within the State an average of fully 15 per cent. This advance in rates, within the State only, was made on a tariff that was already intolerably high and which provoked the legislation mentioned above. The Railroad Commissioners now stepped in and, being empowered by the new railroad law, made a schedule of rates for the railroads of the State in conformity with the intention of the act of the Legislature to reduce freight rates within the State. This schedule of rates was published in July last after a careful and painstaking investigation. The railroad managers, after pleading for a week's longer extension before putting the rates into effect, treacherously used the time to obtain a temporary injunction from Judge Brewer of the United States Court, and thus threw the whole matter into litigation and its consequent delays. The railroads have everything to gain by delays, of whatever devising, meanwhile collecting extortionate freight rates from the people, and are in the position to force the public to pay high rates, which furnish the railroads the power to fight the State.

Nearly seven months have now elapsed and the legal contest seems no nearer a termination than when it began; in the meantime the manufacturing, milling, shipping, and distributing interests of the State are being strangled by high rates. Realizing this condition the Manufacturers' & Jobbers' State Association met at Des Moines last week to consult on the situation. It was agreed that any legitimate means to force the litigation to an issue would be desirable, and, indeed, the only method to get relief, not doubting for a moment the result of the decision being in favor of the people, and feeling that the railroads were only maneuvering for delay.

The proposition that the Railroad Commissioners disobey the injunction of Judge Brewer was discussed. This act of the commission would result in their probable arrest, and they then could be brought at once before the United States Supreme Court at Washington on a writ of habeas corpus, and the whole question would be tried and brought to an immediate decision; which decision, if in favor of the people, would leave the railroads no resource but to obey the law. Instances were quoted in the meeting where these means were used to expedite litigation and were supposed to be recognized legal tactics in urgent situations.

It was resolved to ask the Railroad Commissioners to consider the propriety of this step, and, should it meet with their approval, to act.

This is the text that is taken to arraign the members of the Manufacturers' and Jobbers' State Association as lawbreakers and Anarchists seeking to overturn society, etc. These gentlemen are representatives from all the larger towns in the State; their names are intimately connected with the large business interests of their various localities; they belong to the pioneers in business and industry that have helped build up the cities and business of the State; their reputations for honesty and integrity and as law-abiding citizens are fully as good as the journalists who have attempted to slander them.

To make a strong contrast to the jobbers a hero has been made out of Commissioner Smith, who "boldly and heroically opposed the desperate proposition," etc. Why did not the Capital journal discover these heroic qualities in the Commissioner when it was abusing him and heaping ridicule on him last summer during the examination of the Commissioners by the railroad attorneys—until the people revenged themselves by giving him the largest vote in the phenomenal majority given the Railroad Commissioners in the fall election?

Again, the Capital journal takes the cue from the managers of the railroads and insists that this contest is maintained by the jobbers alone and for their own interests; that the farmers have been taken to the bosom of the railroads, and that their products are taken to market cheaper than ever, etc. Verily, "the lion and the lamb have laid down together." In view of the phenomenal majority given the old Board of Railroad Commissioners in the fall election, testifying unmistakably the sympathy and support of the people in their contest with the railroads, will any one, not a candidate for a feeble-minded asylum, still reiterate the assertion that this is only a jobbers' fight? The railroad managers have long ceased to quote it and the Capital journal should follow suit. Anti-Monopoly.

The Tree and Its Fruit.

Chicago *Globe* (Dem.): Commenting on Judge Tuley's lecture to the executive power on "Christian Anarchists," the Dubuque *Herald* observes that "it bore fruit last Sunday." The Dubuque writer presents an example of its truth in the form of a citation from the Sunday speech of that "Christian Anarchist," Herr Paul Grottkau, who said:

"A handful of men could not hope to secure freedom by peaceable means. The oppressors would not give up their privileges without fighting for them. . . . I tell you the law must be throttled; we must trample it under foot until the law of nature fills the world and reigns supreme. We cannot obtain these things by peaceable means. We must resort to force. [Wild cheering.]

"What happens when two great forces meet?" Grottkau here bent over to reporters and said: "That is diplomatic language, but we all understand what it means." This remark was caught by the audience and was greeted with laughter and applause. The speaker in concluding shouted: "Down with the capitalists; down with the present system; down with the robbers; down with wage slavery."

This, it is to be supposed, fulfills the learned Chancellor's idea of the advocacy of revolution by "peaceable means." In his lecture he said: "However objectionable some of the objects of this society may be, the only question is: Are they lawful? They have a right to advocate their peculiar views in public assembly, . . . they may even advocate a change of our form of government and the substitution of another; but peaceably and by means of the freeman's weapon—the ballot—not by force or by revolution."

The speech of Grottkau was the response of the Anarchists to that emission of the "judicial platitudinist," as a New York daily styles the learned chancellor. "A handful of men"—compared to the whole body the Anarchists are a small handful—"cannot hope to attain their end by peaceable means," they reply. The voting paper is a weapon that would not serve. Wherefore, "I tell you," says Anarchy to Brother Tuley, "we are going to throttle the law and trample it under our feet. We intend to employ force to fight; to spill blood!" etc. These are among the "peculiar views" that Tuley says they have a right to advocate in public assembly, provided that they advocate the application of them "peaceably, not by force!" And to "throttle the law" and "resort to force" of dynamite bombs and other blood-spilling appliances appear to fulfill his droll notion of peaceable, not forcible means. At all events, he has emitted no public expression of dissent to the style of fruit his lecture has borne.

Doubtless some more of the same kind of fruit will appear today.

The Dubuque daily says:

"If this kind of thing goes on it will wind up with another haymarket scene, the killing of a great many of people. *These advocates of killing should be suppressed from the first.* But Judge Tuley says they have the right of free speech until some overt act is committed. But then it will be too late. To give them the protection of the law so that they can 'throttle the law' is a farce."

It is more than a farce. It is a wicked offense against society, against morality, against justice, against liberty, against common sense.

It was exactly "this kind of thing"—this protection by unworthy agents of the law of criminal conspirators proposing to "throttle the law"—which aided, encouraged, and led on to the haymarket slaughter. The *Globe* has said, and says again, that Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, was morally responsible for that horrible attempt to "throttle the law." The moral judgment of society coincides with that opinion. Nevertheless, Murray F. Tuley, occupying the seat of a Judge, manifests a willingness to take up the encouragement of Anarchism where "Our Carter" left off.

What's the Matter with J. G. B.?

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The selection of the Secretary of State becomes a matter of serious concern to the country. No mere politician should be appointed to that post. The duties of that official will hereafter call for a union of nerve, statesmanship, sagacity, and tact such as few of the public men of the country in any generation have possessed. No event of the future is more certain to occur than that emergencies will often arise in the coming time which will demand the patriotism and intrepidity shown by Marcy, united with the coolness, discrimination, and diplomatic skill displayed by Seward.

A Fresh Invoice of Backbone.

Albany *Journal:* Backbone has been needed in our foreign policy. It looks as if we were to have it under the incoming Administration. The outrage to the American flag and to American citizens in Samoa by the German Government calls for prompt explanation, apology, and indemnity. While no one wants war, even that is preferable to tame submission to insult and indignity.

Another Solid Democratic State.

Albany *Journal:* Mr. Dougherty's advocacy of the admittance of Utah because Mormons are Democrats will suggest to thoughtful men the annexation of sheol as another Southern State.

A Good Thing for Chicago.

Council Bluffs *Nonpareil:* The best thing the people of Chicago can do is to retire Judge Tuley.

Two Ways of Getting Ready.

Denver *Times:* Germany is reinforcing her fleet in Samoan waters. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard are writing letters.

REPORT OF TH[E]

CONTROLLER REIN[HART] ... THE FIRST

Estimated Profit for D... Auxiliary Roads F... Fixed Charges by ... The Boston "Journ... the Report—The Int... Commission Makes

Boston, Mass., Jan. 27. ... W. Reinhart, Controller ... of the Atchison, Tope[ka] ... submitted advance sheet ... for eleven months end ... which show the f... Mileage, Atchison syst... miles; gross earnings, ... 67.7 per cent, $9,673,725; ... 693; receipts from inter... roads owned by the Atch... lateral, $508,892; total ne... direct fixed charges, in... notes, taxes, and sinking ... $4,513,246; net profits, $61... other sources, $446,660; to... dividends, $2,625,000; de... gross debt originating in ... 304; offsets, $3,457,412; ... $5,185,891; supplies on ha... future operating expense...

Of the debt above show... and payable prior to July ... antee notes subscribed fo... 000, there had been called ... $700,000, leaving $6,300,000 ... in. The total income surpl... $7,940,622. The deficien... months ending Nov. 30, ... general income surplus to ... but the addition of var... accounts swelled this amo... general surplus Nov. 30 w...

The estimated net prof... after all charges for the ... is $150,000. The total net ... company for the period o... Dec. 31, including actual ... and December estima... From actual statemen... and approximated fo... auxiliary roads of the A... clusive of those owned ... that they have failed to ... of all descriptions by ab... this they have contribute... the remainder having bee... Atchison Company.

The *Journal* will say edi... ing conservative sentim... Atchison report:

The present report covers ... and though less satisfactory ... ers would have been plea... favorable than the public ha... pate by the adverse talk w... dustriously circulated. The ... ceptionally bad for the A... only on account of the strike ... of the Inter-State law, ... railroads to a greater ... but the Atchison with its p... and unremunerative mileag... great disadvantage. This ca... temporary, for its long line b... Kansas City must prove ... from the long haul which it ... own connections from the ... Atchison system has grown ... in these days of railroad com... tion is not whether the new e... at once, but whether some ... may not step in and bu... great disadvantage of the ... the new line would natura... future. This has stimulated ... ahead a little in advance of t... question whether there is a s... miles of the Atchison system ... few years earn, not only the ... yield a handsome dividend t... The growth of this country is ... what appears ten years in a... today requires only a few y... actual necessity, and this is t... That they should be exempt f... of good and bad business it ... They have no patent to perp... rupted prosperity.

The *Advertiser* will say to... the Atchison report that it ... because of a mileage of ab... report only covers about ... that the statement varies ... lished Jan. 2, 1889, in that t... for the eleven months are ... penses $55,710 larger, and ... 357 smaller.

NEW RAILROAD RE...

The Inter-State Comm... Makes Some Recom...

Washington, D. C., Ja... State Commerce Commis... gated an opinion on the su... tariffs and rate wars, prep... Cooley. The paper narra... tending the war in passe... Louis in October, and als... of the passenger rate war ... Chicago in December, both ... vestigated by the commis... Louis case east-bound limi... duced by all the lines from ... $6.50 to $10. It is found th... of the act to regulate co... complied with, and that ... the manner in which they ... not only illegal but were u... ous to the carriers who too... fare, as well as to the publi...

The Chicago rate war e... lines running to St. Paul, ... sas City, and St. Louis. ... feature was the fact that ti... in the hands of brokers or ... at rates below the tariff r... roads excused themselves ... with brokers by claiming ... commissions at will. The ... commerce forbids discrim... passengers and forbids the ... a greater or less rate tha... schedule. Violation of law ... is pointed out.

The commission recom... Inter-State Commerce act b...

First—To define what sh... excursion and commutation ...

Second—To prohibit all ... missions on the sale of tick... of tickets for Inter-State b... the regular agents of the ca...

Third—To require the ca... for the speedy and conveni... unused tickets or coupons, ...

Previous recommendatio... amendments relating to joi... tices of reduction of rates ...

CLEARINGS FOR T...

Exchanges of Last Wee... Those of the Same W...

Boston, Mass., Jan. 2... table, compiled from dis... managers of the leading ... the United States, shows th... at each point for the week ... gether with rates per cent ... crease as compared with ... the corresponding week in ...

New York	$653,681,...
Boston	96,804,...
Philadelphia	64,548,...
Chicago	54,398,...
St. Louis	18,175,...
Baltimore	12,892,...
San Francisco	13,745,...
Cincinnati	10,117,...
New Orleans	12,498,...
Pittsburg	12,268,...
Kansas City	8,490,...
Louisville	6,664,...
Providence	4,848,...
Milwaukee	4,711,...
St. Paul	3,055,...
Omaha	3,169,...
Minneapolis	3,552,...
Denver	3,331,...
Galveston	1,397,...
Detroit	4,221,...
Richmond	2,366,...
Cleveland	3,340,...
Indianapolis	1,827,...
Memphis	3,272,...
Columbus	2,049,...
Hartford	1,957,...
New Haven	1,167,...
Peoria	1,462,...
Springfield	1,200,...
Duluth	2,147,...
St. Joseph	1,299,...
Portland	945,...
Wichita	762,...
Norfolk	949,...
Worcester	995,...
Lowell	791,...
Syracuse	675,...
Grand Rapids	571,...
Topeka	454,...
Total	$1,019,652,...
Outside New York	235,950,...

TWO WEST VIRGINIA...

Senator Camden Interest... tant Enterpr...

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 2... Senator Camden of West V... tonight the completion o... two big West Virginia sy... been in this city two we... arrangements. The first ... railroad in West Virginia ...

REPORT OF THE ATCHISON

CONTROLLER REINHART GIVES OUT THE FIRST SHEETS.

Estimated Profit for December $150,000—Auxiliary Roads Fail to Make Their Fixed Charges by About $3,000,000—The Boston "Journal's" Comments on the Report—The Inter-State Commerce Commission Makes Some Suggestions.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Joseph W. Reinhart, Controller and General Auditor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, has submitted advance sheets of the full report for eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1888, which show the following results: Mileage, Atchison system proper, 3,019.78 miles; gross earnings, $14,297,468; expenses, 67.7 per cent, $9,673,725; net earnings, $4,623,-693; receipts from interest on bonds of railroads owned by the Atchison and used as collateral, $508,892; total net earnings, $512,586; direct fixed charges, interest on bonds and notes, taxes, and sinking fund requirements, $4,513,246; net profits, $619,339; receipts from other sources, $446,660; total profit, $1,066,000; dividends, $2,625,000; deficiency, $1,558,990; gross debt originating in the period, $8,643,-304; offsets, $3,457,412; net floating debt, $5,185,891; supplies on hand as an offset to future operating expenses, $1,523,118.97.

Of the debt above shown $5,183,391 was due and payable prior to July 1, 1889. Of guarantee notes subscribed for, in amount $7,000,-000, there had been called to Nov. 30, 1888, $700,000, leaving $6,300,000 not called nor paid in. The total income surplus Dec. 31, 1888, was $7,940,622. The deficiency for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1888, made the net general income surplus to that date $6,381,622, but the addition of various sundry surplus accounts swelled this amount so that the total general surplus Nov. 30 was $9,509,633.

The estimated net profit from operations, after all charges for the month of December, is $150,000. The total net deficiency of the company for the period of twelve months to Dec. 31, including actual figures of Nov. 30, and December estimated, is $1,408,999. From actual statements to Nov. 30 and approximated for December the auxiliary roads of the Atchison system, inclusive of those owned jointly, will show that they have failed to earn fixed charges of all descriptions by about $3,000,000. Of this they have contributed about $1,800,000, the remainder having been advanced by the Atchison Company.

The *Journal* will say editorially as expressing conservative sentiment regarding the Atchison report:

The present report covers actual transactions, and though less satisfactory than the stockholders would have been pleased to see is far more favorable than the public had been led to anticipate by the adverse talk which has been so industriously circulated. The year has been exceptionally bad for the Atchison system not only on account of the strike and the restrictions of the Inter-State law, which affected all railroads to a greater or less extent, but the Atchison with its partially constructed and unremunerative mileage was placed at a great disadvantage. This cause will only prove temporary, for its long line between Chicago and Kansas City must prove remunerative, aside from the long haul which it will secure from its own connections from the Pacific coast. The Atchison system has grown a little too fast, but in these days of railroad competition the question is not whether the new extension will pay at once, but whether some active competitor may not step in and build a line to the great disadvantage of the road to which the new line would naturally belong in the future. This has stimulated directors to push ahead a little in advance of the demand, but we question whether there is a section of the 6,500 miles of the Atchison system which will not in a few years earn, not only the fixed charges, but yield a handsome dividend to the stockholders. The growth of this country is so phenomenal that what appears ten years in advance of the times today requires only a few years to become an actual necessity, and this is true of all railroads. That they should be exempt from the vicissitudes of good and bad business it is folly to expect. They have no patent to perpetual and uninterrupted prosperity.

The *Advertiser* will say tomorrow regarding the Atchison report that it is unsatisfactory because of a mileage of about 7,104 miles the report only covers about 3,024 miles; also that the statement varies from that published Jan. 2, 1889, in that the gross earnings for the eleven months are $37,362 larger, expenses $55,710 larger, and net earnings $18,-357 smaller.

NEW RAILROAD REGULATIONS.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission Makes Some Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has promulgated an opinion on the subject of passenger tariffs and rate wars, prepared by Chairman Cooley. The paper narrates the facts attending the war in passenger rates at St. Louis in October, and also the circumstances of the passenger rate war which prevailed at Chicago in December, both of which were investigated by the commission. In the St. Louis case east-bound limited fares were reduced by all the lines from about $22 to from $6.50 to $10. It is found that the provisions of the act to regulate commerce were not complied with, and that the reductions in the manner in which they were made were not only illegal but were unwise and injurious to the carriers who took part in the warfare, as well as to the public.

The Chicago rate war extended over the lines running to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and St. Louis. Its characteristic feature was the fact that tickets were placed in the hands of brokers or scalpers to be sold at rates below the tariff rates, and that the roads excused themselves for their dealings with brokers by claiming the right to pay commissions at will. The act to regulate commerce forbids discriminations between passengers and forbids the sale of tickets at a greater or less rate than the established schedule. Violation of law in many respects is pointed out.

The commission recommends that the Inter-State Commerce act be so amended as:

First—To define what shall be considered excursion and commutation tickets.

Second—To prohibit all payment of commissions on the sale of tickets and all sale of tickets for Inter-State business except by the regular agents of the carriers.

Third—To require the carriers to provide for the speedy and convenient redemption of unused tickets or coupons.

Previous recommendations in respect to amendments relating to joint tariffs and notices of reduction of rates are renewed.

CLEARINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Exchanges of Last Week Compared with Those of the Same Week in 1888.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the managers of the leading clearing-houses in the United States, shows the gross exchanges at each point for the week ended Jan. 26, together with rates per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week in 1888:

New York	$653,681,832	Increase	14.9
Boston	96,804,205	Increase	25.6
Philadelphia	64,543,075	Increase	12.7
Chicago	54,338,000	Increase	9.3
St. Louis	18,175,490	Increase	16.9
Baltimore	12,392,204	Increase	17.7
San Francisco	13,745,200	Increase	18.9
Cincinnati	10,117,800	Decrease	12.1
New Orleans	12,493,121	Increase	11.6
Pittsburg	12,268,354	Increase	2.7
Kansas City	8,490,110	Increase	34.2
Louisville	6,664,572	Increase	14.7
Providence	4,848,800	Increase	4.4
Milwaukee	4,711,000	Increase	15.0
St. Paul	3,055,904	Increase	9.6
Omaha	3,169,355	Increase	21.0
Minneapolis	3,552,634	Increase	41.5
Denver	3,321,844	Increase	56.5
Galveston	1,397,903	Increase	29.8
Detroit	4,221,697	Increase	36.3
Richmond	2,366,128	Increase	53.1
Cleveland	3,340,308	Increase	19.9
Indianapolis	1,827,371	Decrease	5.9
Memphis	3,272,292	Increase	35.2
Columbus	2,049,891	Decrease	2.1
Hartford	1,967,552	Increase	20.6
New Haven	1,167,916	Increase	4.2
Peoria	1,462,143	Decrease	8.8
Springfield	1,200,892	Increase	47.1
Duluth	2,147,218	Increase	33.3
St. Joseph	1,299,585	Increase	1.9
Portland	945,886	Increase	18.8
Wichita	762,756	Increase	6.4
Norfolk	949,952	Increase	0.4
Worcester	995,449	Increase	14.6
Lowell	701,428	Increase	25.5
Syracuse	676,544	Increase	30.0
Grand Rapids	571,294	Increase	12.3
Topeka	454,782	Increase	24.0
Total	$1,019,632,247	Increase	17.7
Outside New York	255,950,415	Increase	13.7

TWO WEST VIRGINIA SYNDICATES.

Senator Camden Interested in Two Important Enterprises.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Camden of West Virginia announced tonight the completion of negotiations for two big West Virginia syndicates. He has been in this city two weeks perfecting the arrangements. The first is for building a railroad in West Virginia along the Monongahela River, from Fairmount to Clarksburg, a distance of thirty-five miles. Traffic arrangements have been made with the Baltimore & Ohio. The second syndicate will control and develop 50,000 acres of coal lands along which runs the nine foot vein of Pittsburg coke and gas coal. The railroad runs along the Monongahela, and the coal property is near the railroad route.

ON THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Business on the London Stock Exchange Fairly Active.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—There was no demand for discount during the last week. The reduction of the official rate has been followed by a marked movement downward. Yesterday's rates were only 2@1. Business on the stock exchange was fairly active and prices closed generally firm, in spite of realizations in view of Monday's settlement. American railroad securities were dull, owing partly to public attention centering in African mines, but more largely to disappointment over the Illinois dividend. The week's variations in prices include the following increases: Ohio & Mississippi preferred, St. Louis Bridge, and United New Jersey, 2 each; Erie preferred, Norfolk Improvement, Allegheny, and Baltimore & Ohio 1910 bonds, 1 each; New York, Ontario & Western, Norfolk preferred, and Denver mortgage, ½ each. Decreases: Union Pacific, 1¾; Northern Pacific and Wabash, 1 each; Louisville & Nashville, ¾; Denver preferred, Lake Shore, Ohio & Mississippi ordinary, and New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, ½ each. Canadians were active and strong. The arrangements for an interchange of traffic between the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, and Northern Canada gave an impulse to buying. Grand Trunk of Canada guaranteed stock and first and second preferreds have risen 3 each during the week, do third preferreds have risen 2, debenture fives 1, and ordinary ¾. Mexican was weak; debenture sixes dropped 1 during the week, and seconds and ordinary ½ each. Cable shares were strong; Anglo-American preferred advanced 3 during the week, ordinary 2, and deferred ¾. There was lively speculation in mines. South African underwent rapid variations, but closed strongly yesterday. Copper mining shares were heavily sold, especially Rio Tintos. These shares show a decline of 2½ for the week, although yesterday speculative buying caused an advance for the day.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Public interest in the parliamentary election causes stagnation in business. On the bourse yesterday prices closed firm. The feature of the day was the recovery in Rio Tintos, which were largely bought to cover Friday's sales. They opened at 542f and closed at 539f 37c, making 22f rise for the week. Three per cent rentes show an advance for the week of 85c, while Crédit Foncier declined 5¾f, Panama 10f, and Suez Canal 13f.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The bourse was quiet during the last week. Foreign securities were a fraction better. Yesterday's closing prices include: Prussian consols, 108.40; Deutsche Bank, 175.60; Hungarian gold rente, 85.50; Mexican 6s, 93; rubles, 215.40; short exchange on London, 20.40; long do, 20.29½; private discount, 1⅛.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 27.—On the bourse the past week the tendency of the market was good, and there was a moderate rise in foreign securities. The final quotations include: Italian 5s, 96.25; Russian 4s, 88; Spanish 4s, 73.60; Austrian credit, 263; short exchange on London, 20.39; private discount, 2¼.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

Sad Death of Little Charlie Owens While Visiting a Friend.

As the result of an accidental shooting at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon little Charlie Owens, 8 years old, whose parents live at No. 974 West Adams street, lost his life at the hands of 15-year-old Willie Marks of No. 181 South Western avenue.

The Owens boy had gone from Sunday-school to visit at the Marks house, being accompanied by his 15-year-old brother George. He sat down and began looking over a scrap book while George went into an adjoining room with young Marks. Alfred Marks, a twin brother of Willie, remained in the room with the younger Owens.

The two boys in the other room soon unearthed a loaded six-chambered 32-calibre revolver and began examining it. They attracted the attention of the other boys, and Charlie Owens went to see what they were doing.

Willie Marks had the pistol, and as he advanced towards the boy he remarked that he would show him how a man at the dime museum fired a revolver. He abstracted the cartridge—or thought he did—and then, throwing the weapon from a perpendicular to horizontal position, snapped it in Charlie's face. Young Owens flinched, but braced himself for a repetition of the experiment.

The weapon was manipulated as in the first case, but instead of the click of the falling hammer there was a loud report and Charlie fell to the floor with a bullet in his brain.

He was dead thirty minutes later, not having uttered a word from the moment the shot was fired.

The news of the boy's death was taken to his parents, who were completely prostrated over the affair. The body was removed to the parents' home.

The Marks family was also plunged in grief over the sad event.

George H. Owens, the father of the dead boy, is a collector for the Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company, and is well known in the neighborhood in which he lives.

Henry Marks, the father of the boy who did the shooting, is a milkman in well-to-do circumstances, and has lived in the vicinity of Western avenue a number of years.

The Marks brothers occupied a cell at the West Madison Street Station last night, Willie being held for the shooting and Alfred as a witness.

Charged with Passing Counterfeit Money.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—John Arbuckle and James H. Staley, two school-teachers, are under arrest here on the charge of attempting to pass counterfeit money. They had various pieces of spurious coin in their possession when arrested. They had passed some of the money and were followed by policemen and taken into custody. They were placed under bonds by a United States Commissioner this afternoon and released from custody. Arbuckle is the principal of the Acton schools and Staley is a teacher near the same place.

Caught Counterfeiting Dollars.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—W. W. Boatwright was arrested today at Sullivan, Ind., by secret service officers on a charge of counterfeiting. He was caught in the act of molding dollars. The officers also secured a complete outfit of tools, dies, etc., and forty-five pieces of spurious coin. Boatwright has served a term in prison for a similar offense. The prisoner will be brought to this city for trial.

Slipped and Broke His Violin.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Herr Fritz Giese did not appear here at the recent symphony concert, and his absence created much comment. Mr. Giese met with an accident in New York the other day in stepping from a horse-car. He had his $5,000 violoncello under his arm and this was badly broken. The instrument was made by Stradivarius in 1691. It can probably be mended.

Run Over by a Railroad Train.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 27.—Richard Kimball of the firm of Kimball & Hungate, dealers in ice, and one of the oldest citizens in Omaha, was run over and killed while attempting to board a train at Council Bluffs about 10 o'clock this morning. Kimball was President of the Omaha Ice Dealers' Association and quite wealthy.

Trying to Get the State Fair.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Macon County will be held Thursday, Jan. 31, when $10,000 to $20,000 will be appropriated to improve the fair grounds in case the State Fair is located at Decatur for four years.

J. W. Bidgood Dies of His Injuries.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 27.—J. W. Bidgood, who was mysteriously assaulted several nights ago in a disreputable quarter of the city, died tonight from his injuries. His family live in Trinidad, Colo. Deceased was a mining engineer.

Opera Singers Married.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 27.—John K. Murray and Clara Lane of the Carleton opera company were married at St. Mary's Cathedral this evening, prior to the farewell performance of the company in this city.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Tramps broke into a country school-house near Cincinnati, O., a few nights ago and burned up all the books in the house to make a fire at which to warm themselves.

At Scottdale, Pa., during a drunken row in a boarding-house occupied by Hungarian coke-workers Saturday night James Brading was shot through the lungs and George Lesso had his skull badly crushed. Four of the participants are under arrest.

BOULANGER IS A WINNER.

HE IS ELECTED BY A PLURALITY OF OVER EIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND.

The Election Passes Off Quietly, Notwithstanding the Great Interest Felt by All Classes of Parisians in Its Outcome—The Government Loses Ground in Some of Its Former Strongholds—A Rumor That the Ministry Will Resign This Morning—Troops Held in Readiness to Prevent an Outbreak.

[Continued from first page.]

never anything more ignominious or insane. Paris made the war of 1870, and it seems probable that she will make another."

The *Daily News* says: "The election of Boulanger is due to the unpatriotic conduct of the Conservatives. It will be to the lasting discredit to the Comte de Paris that he advised his followers to support Boulanger."

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The *Herald* says of Boulanger's election: "Gen. Boulanger may look proudly upon power, but it is a power which means responsibility. To satisfy the majority which elected him Gen. Boulanger would be expected to issue several decrees—one recalling the Bourbons to the Louvre as the Kings of France, a decree inviting Prince Napoleon to the Palais Royal as Emperor; a decree ordering the destruction of the Column Vendome under the direction of Citizen Rochefort; a decree inscribing the Panama debt on the grand book of France, and making the completion of the canal a national work.

The *World* says: Under the circumstances this may be regarded as a splendid achievement for the doughty warrior whose ups and downs constitute the most remarkable of French romances. He doubtless received yesterday thousands of votes from men who are inimical to the Republic, and who believe that the surest method of securing its downfall is to give him abundant rope. Despite all of Boulanger's professions of a simple desire for constitutional revision it is evident that he is the embodiment of militarism, and that he is steadily aiming at a dictatorship. If ever elevated sufficiently he will develop as a foe of the Republic, for he means force, and force is hostile to any and every form of democracy.

The *Times* says: "The issue, so far as one was definitely made, was for or against parliamentary government, and the verdict was adverse. As to how parliamentary government is to be brought to an end, that is as yet uncertain. Nothing will or can be done by the mere election of Boulanger, who is legally as powerless to carry out a program as he was before his election. It cannot be until he shall have received from the whole country such an indorsement as he has from Paris that any steps will be seriously taken, unless such a result shall be anticipated by a combination of parties in the present Chamber of Deputies, and even then it would be extremely difficult to do anything of any consequence without the consent of the Senate. The first step of the Boulangists will naturally be to overthrow the Ministry of M. Floquet, whom the General hates with cordiality. That will not be difficult."

The *Sun* says: "It remains to be seen whether Gen. Boulanger has the will and personal force to make himself a great political power. Discordant elements compose his following, and his position, however eminent at present, is one of difficulty. Nowhere is the step from the sublime to the ridiculous so short as in France. And is Paris France still? Will the nation sanction the abolition of the Presidency and the Senate? Will government by a single Chamber be tried and found wanting, and so the way prepared for the rise of an adventurer or a restoration? These are questions which France must answer. The Republic is apparently entering upon a period of stress and trial. That reconstruction may be the worst to befall her is the sincere hope of her friends in her sister Republic of the United States."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Berlin Celebrates the Birthday of Emperor William—Bismarck's Colonial Policy.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The birthday of the Emperor was generally observed today. The Emperor received in the white hall of the castle many of the German sovereigns, Prince Bismarck, the Ministers, Count von Moltke, the Knights of the Eagle orders, and the foreign diplomatic representatives, who felicitated him on the occasion. The colors of the guards were removed from the old palace to the castle. The Emperor issued an order eulogizing the achievements of the guards and expressing the hope that they would maintain their glory.

Several Prussian regiments received the names of famous families members of which are connected with their traditions and achievements. Much enthusiasm was manifested in this city and the provinces. The Emperor received messages of congratulation from his mother, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy, and the Queen of England.

The *Vossiche Zeitung*, referring to the impression made by Prince Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag that he personally adhered to his former views of the necessity of restricting Germany's colonial policy, says that it does not feel altogether convinced that the Chancellor found himself unable to resist the Reichstag and public opinion, as he is not usually accustomed to yield to such forces, and hints that Prince Bismarck doubts the success of the policy. His duty, it continues, was to examine into the question without regard to real or imaginary public opinion. The paper expresses pleasure at the announcement that Germany is going hand in hand with England, and thinks that the statement of this fact will sober down many colonial enthusiasts.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The *Times* says: "Englishmen will be curious to know the exact value of Prince Bismarck's assertion that Germany is absolutely at one with England in regard to Samoa. It is difficult to believe that England has given any kind of approval to the deportation of Malietoa, or to the German intervention between Tamasese and Malietoa's partisans." Without discussing how far the warmth of Bismarck's professions is intended as an amende honorable for the Morier charges, the *Times* complains that he gives no sign of an attempt to curb the East Africa Company's officials in actions involving a heavy loss to British subjects.

The *Standard* is entirely satisfied with Bismarck's speech.

The *Daily News*, in view of Bismarck's speech on the African question, wants to know what is the price of Bismarck's friendship; and in regard to Samoa, what further sacrifice of national dignity England is to make.

The Arabs Defeated.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 27.—An engagement took place at Dar-Es-Salam Friday, resulting in the defeat of the Arabs, many of whom were killed. During the fight the First Lieutenant of the German warship Sophia was killed by a sunstroke. The defeat of the Arabs renders the position of the captured missionaries still more dangerous.

It is reported that the manager of the German Vitu Company assembled the friendly natives and read an autograph letter from the Emperor thanking each native by name for his good will and assistance and promising protection and rewards.

The British Consul is trying to arrange for the dispatch of a caravan to bring away the missionaries at Upwapwa and Mamboyo, their position being extremely dangerous.

A Riot in Rome.

ROME, Jan. 27.—A demonstration was made by the Radicals today to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Difione. The proceedings were orderly until one of the speakers alluded in offensive terms to King Humbert. This led to a conflict with the police, several of whom were injured. Fifteen persons were arrested.

The Rev. Charles Spurgeon Getting Better.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, who has been ill for some time and who went to the south of France for the benefit of his health, writes that he hopes to resume his duties by the middle of February.

O'Brien Still at Large.

DUBLIN, Jan. 27.—Mr. William O'Brien's solicitor has served the magistrates who tried his client with a notice requiring them to state the facts of the case for the opinion of the Court of Exchequer. Mr. O'Brien's movements are still shrouded in mystery. He eluded the police and addressed a meeting of 6,000 tenants of Baron de Freyne near Castlerea, but his present whereabouts are unknown.

Emin Not a Prisoner.

SUAKIM, Jan. 27.—A prominent merchant who has arrived here from Khartoum confirms the report that the Mahdi was defeated by Senussi. He also declares that the white prisoner was not a European, and certainly not Emin, who sent the prisoner a copy of the Khedive's letter to encourage him.

HIGH-HANDED CONDUCT OF THE GERMANS

A Correspondent's Account of the Firing Upon the American Flag in Samoa.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—John C. Klein, the correspondent of the *World* at Apia, Samoa, has sent a long letter about recent events on those islands. He thus describes the firing on the town by Germans Dec. 21:

"The morning of the 21st the following notice, in the English, Samoan, and German languages, was posted throughout Apia, along the main road:

"My opinion of the way by which Samoa will get happy again is as follows:

"The difficulties and misfortunes have arisen because there are so many firearms on the island. Therefore I order the warriors in Tandmamnadao and Matafagatele to bring their arms today on board of the German man-of-war in the harbor of Matafagatele. When a red flag will be hoisted in the top of the foremast of the man-of-war this will be the sign that you have to bring your arms on board the man-of-war in your boats, which may hoist a white flag.

"When the arms will be delivered Samoa will live and prosper. If one hour has passed after the red flag has been hoisted and you have not begun to bring the arms on board the man-of-war, the latter will fire into the Village of Matafagatele. I hope you will obey my orders.

"DR. KNAPPE,
"Imperial German Consul.

"Apia, Dec. 21, 1888."

"Here was another cool document where the official existence of both the American and English Consuls was completely ignored and the German Consul assumed the rôle of dictator in Samoa.

"The Olga went down the coast to the Village of Matafagatele at about 7 o'clock in the morning. Consul Blacklock had received a copy of Consul Knappe's letter early in the morning and replied with a protest in the name of the United States against the latter Consul's action, at the same time notifying the German Consul that Capt. E. A. Hamilton, an American citizen who has lived in Samoa for many years, owned three houses in the Village of Matafagatele, and that the American flag was flying over them, and that if this property was damaged by the German forces that government would be held responsible for the act. Notwithstanding the protest of Consul Blacklock, the German man-of-war began firing on the village at 9:15 o'clock, it having been deserted the previous day by Mataafe's men, and none of the Samoans having come on board for the purpose of giving up their arms as ordered. Twenty-five shells were fired at the village and in the bush beyond, towards Mataafe's camp, but no one was injured. The American flag was fired upon as though there was no such flag in existence. Several boat-loads of sailors were then landed, and two-thirds of the village burned, among them the three houses belonging to Capt. Hamilton, as well as a house belonging to a British subject. The bombardment and burning of the village were plainly seen from the British consulate. After her men had burned the place the Olga returned to Apia. Capt. Hamilton then went to Matafagatele and found his houses in ruins."

DRIVER IS STILL ALIVE.

The Would-Be Suicide Supposed to Represent an American Publishing House.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The reported suicide of George T. Driver of Chicago at Islington yesterday turns out to be only an attempt. Driver arrived at the Angel Hotel Thursday last and appeared restless. He could not sleep, and Saturday a servant found him in bed with his throat cut from ear to ear. The would-be suicide was immediately removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious condition. It is believed that Driver represents a firm of American publishers in England.

The Duchess May Not Be Presented.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A news agency is responsible for the statement that the Duchess of Marlborough will not be presented at the forthcoming drawing-room.

PLAYING POKER WITH A KING.

Kalakaua Wouldn't be Bluffed, and Came Out Loser.

Honolulu *Begum:* Elijah Dumbees, an American, came to Honolulu last week on the steamer Sea Gull from San Francisco. He registered at the Civilian House, and for a few days had been a familiar figure about town. Yesterday afternoon he dropped in to see the King, as all newcomers are apt to do. King Kalakaua invited the genial American to stay to tea, and Mr. Dumbees consented. During the meal the American told his host the story of a gambling game on board the vessel that brought him to Honolulu, and boasted that he could outplay any man on earth in a game of poker. King Kalakaua replied that he occasionally indulged in a social game himself, and, when the meal was over, the two adjourned to the throne-room, and the King ordered a menial to bring out a pack of cards.

The Yankee drew forth a half-dozen gold pieces and made a little pile in front of him with them. The King followed his example, and the chips were divided. Dumbees dealt and Kalakaua changed three cards. The American kept his full hand, to the surprise of his opponent. Dumbees bet a blue chip on his hand, and after a little hesitation our great and good ruler advanced its equal and went him five better. Then Dumbees counted out four reds and placed them in the centre of the table. His Majesty remarked that a bluff didn't go in that part of the world, and pushed out enough to balance his opponent's bet and then doubled the amount on the raise. Dumbees put up another hundred better, and the King began to weaken. He called the hands and laid down three kings. Dumbees had a pair of five spots.

Kalakaua brushed the chips over to his side of the table and ordered an attendant to bring in a pail of beer. Then the cards were dealt again and the game went on. For an hour the Yankee lost steadily, and then there came a halt. Dumbees had dealt the hand and neither changed a card. The *Begum* reporter shifted his position in the transom of the door overlooking the game and kept his eye open for fun. The American reached down into his pocket and laid in front of him a small mountain of coins and bills. Then he deliberately bet twenty blue chips that his hand was the superior of the two. Our respected monarch thought otherwise, and after a careful inspection of his cards advanced him twenty better. Dumbees advanced him back again, and the King returned the compliment. Then the Yankee counted out every cent he had on the board and placed it in the pot.

Kalakaua trembled, but didn't want to have it said that an ordinary American citizen could bluff royalty, and he slowly equaled the pile and then doubled it. The pile of chips, coins, and bills hid the table from view, but the Yankee never faltered. He went down into his pocket again and counted out a little more money. The King said he had enough, and made his pile equal to his opponent's. Then he looked at Dumbees, and that individual laid down a pair of jacks. The King spread his cards on the table, and our reporter heard him mutter gloomily:

"Two tens."

The American left for home on this morning's boat, but the rumored deficiency in the Treasury Department is in no way connected with the poker game. It was started by a malicious person engaged on the editorial staff of the Honolulu *Kiki*.

The Truth at Last.

Mrs. B. was famous for her execrable dinners. Meeting Simpkins one day she said to him:

"How naughty of you not to come to me Wednesday."

"But I excused myself by wire."

"O, yes; I know all about that; but why didn't you come?"

"Because—I—I—I—was hungry."—*Judge.*

Infant Mortality.

In Liverpool the rate of infant mortality is 18.8 per cent. Every fourth funeral is that of a child under a year old, and every second funeral that of a child under 5 years old.

SKATING RECORD BROKEN

A BRILLIANT TWENTY-MILE RACE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

The Winner Takes the Lead at the Start and Holds It to the Finish—Program for an Athletic Entertainment at Cavalry Armory Feb. 2—A Chance for Long-Distance Sprinters—General Sporting News.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Axel Paulsen won today in his twenty-mile skating race with Rudolph Goetz of Milwaukee for the championship of the world. Over 5,000 people witnessed the race, which was held at the ball park, where an excellent sheet of ice had been prepared. From the start Paulsen took the lead and held it. His long stroke, though easily made, was strong and telling. He folded his hands behind his back and kept the gait he struck in the first lap all through the race. Goetz's stroke was short and quickly given. His tactics were to skate easily for the first ten miles then spurt out for the remaining ten. Paulsen skated his first mile in three minutes and five seconds, and had gained a little over one lap. He made ten miles in thirty-three minutes, with Goetz two miles and two laps in the rear. Paulsen did his last ten miles in equally good shape, making the twenty miles in one hour, eight minutes, and thirty seconds, beating all previous known records. Goetz was nearly five miles in the rear.

Athletics at Cavalry.

The Second Regiment Athletic Club will give an entertainment at Cavalry Armory Saturday evening, Feb. 2. The affair promises well, as on the list of performers appear the names of several athletes who contributed to make of the athletic exhibition of Company G, First Regiment, the event of the present season.

Hassel and Essig, Arthur and Tyley, Miller and Chase, Smythe and Frazier, will do the sparring; Pearson and Joslyn, F. H. and W. A. Murphy, the wrestling. There will be fencing bouts between the Misses Josie Frial and Jessie Hepburn and Hess and Hambrock and an assault at arms between Mr. Guy Durrell and the young ladies above mentioned. J. Schruta is the club swinger; the Mather Athletic Club will give exhibitions on the horizontal and parallel bars; and Henry Armour on the trapeze. Then comes a tug of war contest between the companies of the regiment for a cup presented by Col. H. A. Wheeler.

A one mile run, open only to members of the National Guard, follows, then a one-half mile race, open only to members of the Second Regiment cadet corps.

A. E. Lumsden and Frank Riggs will ride a two mile bicycle race, and the program will close with a 1,000 yards handicap, open to all amateurs, for which thirty-five entries have been received. The music will be furnished by the Second Regiment Band.

An Unfair Comparison.

The following table as to the comparative merits of the animals is unfair, as the Australian horses carry higher weights than those of America:

Dist.	Australia.	Time.	America.	Time.
½ m.	Sextant	:47¾	Olitipa	:47¼
⅝ m.	Forester	1:01	Sam Harper	1:00¼
¾ m.	St. John	1:27¾	Kingston	1:27¼
1 m.	Crossfire	1:41	Stuyvesant	1:40
1¼ m.	Mentor	2:08	Dry Monopole	2:07
1½ m.	Pr. Imperial	2:35¾	Firenzi	2:34
1¾ m.	Coriolanus	3:04	Glidelia	3:01
2 m.	Dunlop	3:28¾	Wild Moor	3:28¼
3 m.	Trident	5:25¾	Drake Carter	5:24

Chance for Long Distance Sprinters.

J. J. Engeldrum wishes to run any man in the West from 25 to 100 miles for from $50 to $100, and is willing to concede ½ mile in 25, 1 mile in 50, or 2 miles in 100. He is also willing to bet $100 against $150 that in a 6-night-4-hours-a-night contest he can defeat any six men that can be found hereabouts—that is, running against a fresh man each night; gate money to be split, 75 and 25 per cent. Man and money can be found at No. 96 Oak street.

New York Jockey Club Meeting.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The New York Jockey Club will hold its initial meeting during the last two weeks of August. Its race course is at Westchester, N. Y., and the track is a mile and a quarter, with one turn, and a three-quarter mile straight, running diagonally to the grand stand. It is proposed to give six races each day, with no purse less than $1,000.

Purchased a Valuable Stallion.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Yesterday James McLean of Princeton, Ill., bought from Lyman Graham of Bloomington, Oneida, a 4-year-old stallion, sired by Nutwood, dam by George Wilkes. The price paid was $5,000.

Notes.

Robert Steel is thinking of buying Antevolo.

It is said that Pat Killen has less heart than any pugilist on earth.

Schaefer and Ives will play an exhibition game at Schaefer & Roche's tonight.

Peter Jackson has been engaged by the California Athletic Club as instructor of boxing.

The Carroll Blakelock fight at San Francisco is postponed for six weeks. Carroll was injured in training.

The National Trotting Association's receipts for 1888 were $16,861; disbursements, $13,341; balance on hand Jan. 1, $14,206.

Jake Kilrain said when in Chicago: "That $5,000 of Sullivan's has a string to it," and the latest news of the disposition of Sullivan's backers would seem to corroborate the statement.

R. H. Rueschaw, the champion club swinger, is to meet Emil Barnet, champion of the Pacific coast, Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, at Schneider's Hall, the winner to take 75 and the loser 25 per cent of the gate receipts.

In the Argentine Republic there are now gathered of American trotters: Lah-de-dah, 2:26; Chazy Maid, 2:28; Gilbreth Maid, 2:25½; Pickwick, 2:29½; Gladys, 2:23; Green Girl, 2:21¼; Sir Roger, 2:23¼; Endymion, 2:23¼; and Middletown Jr., 2:27¼.

Harrodsburg, Danville, Sharpsburg, Maysville, Lexington, Cynthiana, Eminence, and Shelbyville compose the Blue Grass Circuit of Trots and Fairs. Stakes will be opened to close April 30. This is the most important trotting circuit ever organized in Kentucky.

Billy McLean and Jim Murray had a prize fight twenty years ago, and McLean won on a foul. He is now a base-ball umpire, Murray an athletic club instructor. They "got together" recently at Philadelphia and McLean "bested" his man. McLean is 54 years old, Murray 50.

Maurice Daly is in good form at billiards. In the exhibition games with Heiser at Boston he made an average of 12¼ in 439 points and a high run of 60, which is a better performance than he ever showed at fourteen-inch balkline for the money; Heiser made 488 in thirty-four innings and ran 102. A 4½x9 table may have been used.

A Wife's Request.

"Charley, dear," said a meek-looking little woman to her husband, "I want to ask you a favor."

"What is it?"

"I wish you would let me learn to talk politics, chew tobacco, and swear."

"Great Scott, woman! Have you lost your mind?"

"No, Charley, dear. I just thought I would like to make my society more agreeable to you, so that you would stay at home evenings more."—*Merchant Traveler.*

A Touching Reunion.

"Why, father," said Ethel, as she crossed the room and laid her hand gently on the old man's head.

"I cannot help it, child, I cannot help it."

"Was it the book you were reading?"

"Yes, that was it."

"But, father, it is a comic almanac."

"Yes, so it is. Ah, child," he went on in broken tones, "it has been so many years since I have seen so many such old friends."—*Merchant Traveler.*

A Fatal Defect.

Civilian—What do you think of the new dynamite cruiser, the Vesuvius?

Naval officer (dubiously)—Well, she's a pretty fair sort of a vessel.

Civilian (testily)—Why, what's the matter with her?

Naval officer—The cruiser is swift enough and all that sort of thing, but I give you my word as a gentleman that her dancing accommodations are simply wretched, shamefully inadequate.—*Lowell Citizen.*

The Ruling Passion.

Grover's term was just expiring and we stood
  around and wept,
When a look of old-time energy across his feat-
  ures crept,
And he grasped a pen and muttered in a strident
  voice and shrill,
"I would veto, ere I pass away, another pen-
  sion bill."
—*Albany Journal.*

Lived by Faith Alone.

She was singing that beautiful song, "I Live By Faith Alone," and when she had finished she found George dissolved in tears.

"Why, George, I didn't know you were so susceptible to music," said she.

"It isn't the music so much as the memories it revives," said he sadly.

"What memories, George?"

"Memories of the boarding-house I'm stopping at. I live by faith alone there, too."—*Boston Beacon.*

An Uncommon Young Lady.

Mrs. Kerjones—My dear Miss Keramith, I do hope you will consent to sing for us—we should be so delighted!

Miss Keramith—Why, of course I will. I'm in good practice. I haven't the least bit of a cold and I've brought my notes with me. I will sing with the greatest of pleasure.

Mrs. Kerjones (aside to Mrs. Kerbrown)—Well, if she isn't the queerest girl I ever saw! Just think of it.—*Springfield Union.*

The Homeless of London.

It is estimated that 22,000 families are homeless in London through intemperance.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Predictions Furnished by the Signal Service Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—Indications: For Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky, fair and clearing, colder except in Illinois and western portions of Kentucky, northwesterly winds.

For Lower Michigan, generally fair except along the lakes, light local snows, colder, winds becoming westerly.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, generally fair, preceded in eastern portions by light local snows, nearly stationary temperature except in eastern portions, slightly colder, variable winds.

For Iowa, Kansas, and Colorado, generally fair, nearly stationary temperature, variable winds.

For Minnesota, generally fair, slightly colder except in western portion, nearly stationary temperature, variable winds.

For Dakota and Nebraska, generally fair, nearly stationary temperature; variable winds.

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermom'tr	Maximum temper'tre	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rainfall for 24 hours
New York	30.16	40	42	N.	Rain	.40
Nashville, Tenn	29.76	24	34	W	Snow	.04
Cincinnati, O	29.62	30	36	N. W.	Snow	.04
Buffalo, N. Y	30.12	30	34	N. E.	Snow	1.20
Oswego, N. Y	30.18	26	34	N.	Snow	.68
Rochester, N. Y	30.12	34	34	N. E.	Snow	.52
Erie, Pa	30.14	32	34	N.	Snow	.78
Cleveland, O	29.36	30	34	N. W.	Snow	.66
Sandusky, O	29.46	22	32	N. W.	Snow	.28
Toledo, O	29.50	20	32	N. W.	Snow	.60
Detroit, Mich	29.44	18	30	N. W.	Snow	.20
Alpena, Mich	29.58	16	16	N.	Snow	.08
Green Bay, Wis	29.76	22	22	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Grand Haven, Mich	29.58	24	26	N.	Cl'udy	....
Marquette, Mich	29.82	20	22	E.	Clear	.22
Port Huron, Mich	29.40	22	32	N.	Snow	.54
Chicago	29.70	20	24	N. W.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis	29.72	22	22	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Duluth, Minn	30.02	10	20	N. W.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn	30.00	10	18	N. W.	Fair	.02
La Crosse, Wis	29.90	18	20	N.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia	29.86	18	22	N. W.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia	30.02	22	14	N. W.	Snow	....
Dubuque, Ia	29.86	10	20	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cairo, Ill	29.86	20	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill	....	..	..	....	....	....
St. Louis, Mo	29.86	20	22	N.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo	29.96	18	22	N. W.	Snow	.01
Omaha, Neb	30.16	6	16	N.	Clear	.02
Huron, Dak	30.26	—4	10	N.	Clear	.01
Yankton, Dak	30.26	2	16	N. W.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.28	—4	4	Calm.	Clear	....
St. Vincent	30.12	—2	2	S.	Clear	.02
Bismarck, Dak	30.16	16	22	S. W.	Clear	.02
Fort Buford	30.10	20	28	S. W.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont	30.54	16	26	N. W.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.30	24	32	N. W.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo	30.36	36	40	N. W.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.26	24	30	N.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex	30.32	42	46	Calm.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.64	22	28	S.	Clear	....
Washington, D. C	....	..	..	....	....	....
Minnedosa	29.96	12	22	W.	Clear	.02
Medicine Hat	....	..	..	....	....	....
Norfolk, Va	....	..	..	....	....	....
Montrose	30.52	30	32	S. E.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C	29.58	54	62	S. W.	Clear	.02
Jacksonville, Fla	29.74	58	68	W.	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss	....	..	..	....	....	....
New Orleans, La	....	..	..	....	....	....
Galveston, Tex	....	..	..	....	....	....
Pensacola, Fla	....	..	..	....	....	....

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The City of Chester, from New York for Liverpool, was signaled off Brow Bead today. The Gallia, from New York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown today. La Gascogne, from New York, arrived at Havre today.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Arrived, the Ohio, Liverpool; the Etruria, Liverpool; the Australia, Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 27.—The British Prince, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, arrived here today.

AMERICANS ARE BOYCOTTED.

Marked Increase of the Foreign Element in the Trades.

Philadelphia *Record:* In 1880, according to the census returns of that year, only 30 per cent of the artisans engaged in trade in Philadelphia were of foreign birth. That was a fine showing as compared with the other big cities of the country, for in Boston the percentage of foreign-born workers was 40, in New York 56, in Chicago 60, and in Brooklyn 69. It is to be feared, however, that the census of 1890 will hardly be so favorable to Philadelphia as distinctively the American city. Immigration and the trades unions have been reducing the proportion of the native element in the trades until now it is doubtful if half of those engaged are of American birth.

This is plainly shown in some of the building trades. "Why, I don't believe that half of the plasterers are Americans," said a boss plasterer when asked about his trade; "the men make good wages, $3.50 a day, and a good many of them $25 a week, and there are not enough of them to do all the work. If it had not been that work was slack in New York last season we would not have been able to get along at all here in Philadelphia, where there was so much building going on. We would have been in a fix if there had been a big demand for plasterers in both places.

"The Plasterers' Union, which controls the journeymen, is a strong and well-organized body. It allows each master only two apprentices, and there is so much trouble about the matter that I don't care to be bothered by apprentices. The result is, as I said, there are now really not enough men in the trade, and that most of those in it are of foreign birth."

"I don't know of a single boy in Philadelphia learning to be a stonemason," said Contractor Michael McCahey, who has had a long experience in his line of business. "From the way the masons around me talk I should judge that most of those now in the trade are foreigners. It is a hard trade, and the work is rough, but the pay is good. The men receive $3.25 a day for nine hours' labor. The trade is not an attractive one to a boy, I will admit, as there is a good deal of lifting of heavy stone, but there is a good living in it."

Among the stonecutters fully one-half are of foreign birth. These are mostly Englishmen and Scotchmen, with some Germans. The pay is good—$3.50 a day for nine hours' work, with only part time Saturday. The Progressive Stonecutters' Association, to which most of the journeymen belong, allows four apprentices to a yard.

"There are a good many more than that who apply to be admitted as apprentices," said a cutter in a Twenty-second street yard. "I have often seen mothers bring their boys to the office and ask to have them taken in, but they have to be refused.

"The rough thing about it is that a lot of foreign masons come over here in the summer season for work and attempt to boss us Americans. It is a good deal like a tenant trying to boss his landlord. They belong to the association and undertake to tell us when we shall work and what we shall receive. It's pretty cheeky, and we think that it is about time we Americans were protecting ourselves. We throw open everything for them and don't get anything in return. They don't treat us so well in Canada. When I went to St. John's a few years ago they made me pay a working tax just for the sake of following my trade in the town."

The bricklayers have a protective association that is one of the strongest labor organizations in the country. They regulate the number of apprentices that a master may have, allowing him as many as they think he can properly instruct. The bricklayers have effectually prevented the influx of foreign workman during the busy season, and aim to have all their members citizens of the country.

The carpenters are split up into a variety of organizations, and have no system of apprenticeship. Large numbers of carpenters come over every year from Europe, and the native element in the trade has been gradually decreasing. The painters are also without any system of teaching boys their trade, and thus make openings for well equipped foreigners of their craft who come to this country.

In other trades the condition of things is probably not greatly different. From these few instances it will be apparent that the census of 1890 may not be so flattering to Philadelphia as was that of 1880, and that the American boy has not been having much of a chance during the last few years.

Forests of the United States.

The following table gives the area of forests in the United States as set forth in the annual report of the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture:

Maine	12,000,000	Minnesota	30,000,000
New Hampshire	3,000,000	Ohio	4,[illegible],767
Massachusetts	1,389,500	Indiana	4,[illegible]
Rhode Island	163,528	Illinois	3,500,000
Connecticut	650,000	West Virginia	9,000,000
Vermont	1,990,000	Kentucky	12,800,000
New York	8,000,000	Tennessee	16,000,000
New Jersey	2,330,000	Arkansas	28,000,000
Pennsylvania	7,000,000	Iowa	2,300,000
Delaware	400,000	Dakota	3,000,000
Maryland	2,000,000	Nebraska	1,[illegible]
Virginia	13,000,000	Kansas	3,[illegible]
North Carolina	18,000,000	Wyoming	7,800,000
South Carolina	13,000,000	Colorado	10,[illegible]
Georgia	18,000,000	New Mexico	8,000,000
Florida	20,000,000	Idaho	10,[illegible]
Alabama	17,000,000	Nevada	2,000,000
Mississippi	13,000,000	Utah	4,000,000
Louisiana	[illegible]	Arizona	10,000,000
Texas	40,000,000	Washington Ty	20,000,000
Michigan	14,000,000	Oregon	20,000,000
Wisconsin	17,000,000	California	20,000,000

Brief Temperance Lecture.

The chief of an Australlian tribe delivered the following temperance lecture in one line: "One drink is too much; two are not half enough."

Do not "throw up the sponge" for a hacking cough. Try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

$8-$8-$8

J. L. Gatzert & Co.,

TAILORS,

Have just received an elegant variety of regular Fall and Winter Weight

PLAID AND CHECK

NEW STYLE

TROUSERINGS

Manufactured by the CELEBRATED GLOBE MILLS, from which they will make

TROUSERS TO MEASURE

In the best manner possible,

At $8.

Really and truthfully

Worth $12.

N. B.—One pair only to each purchaser.

179 and 181 Clark-st.,

S. E. CORNER MONROE.

The Best

We Ever Did.

One of the choicest and cheapest offers we've ever made in our whole experience is the $8.00 made-to-measure Trousers—that we're selling hundreds of daily. Choicest because they are the best goods we can give you. Cheapest because the regular prices of such goods are $12 and $14. Order in time, today, and they're ready at end of the week.

Winning prices on Overcoats and Ulsters—¼ and ⅓ off of some of the past season's most desirable things.

Handy to have around when the blizzards come—a Windsor Cap for $1.00.

House Coats—all kinds—comfortable and luxurious, at small prices.

Wanamaker & Brown,

State and Adams-sts.

A Word About Catarrh.

"It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammeling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membranous lining and envelops the bones, eating through the delicate coats and causing inflammation, sloughing, and death. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated sufferings, leading to a fatal termination. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, by inhalation and by internal administration, has never failed; even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell, and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out."

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler, neatly wrapped in one package, with full directions; price, $1.00.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.



Every Muscle Aches.

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E. BURT PHILLIPS,
568 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

United States District Court Northern District of Illinois, ss:
In the matter of the Third National Bank of Chicago, in liquidation:
In pursuance of orders entered in said court on July 30th, 1888, and January 17th, 1889, respectively, notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, on Wednesday, January 30th, 1889, at 12 m., sell at public sale at the north door of the United States Government Building on Adams street, Chicago, the following stock: Certificate No. 149, for 200 shares of $100 each, of the common stock of the Joliet Iron & Steel Company; certificate No. 155, for 100 shares of $100 each, and certificate No. 273, for 800 shares of $100 each, of the preferred stock of said Joliet Iron & Steel Company; and certificates numbered 507, 508, 509, and 510, for 100 shares each of $100 each, of the Chicago Iron Company; said certificates of stock being held by said Third National Bank of Chicago as collateral security to the indebtedness to wit, $48,407.45, of the said Joliet Iron & Steel Company to said bank, as will more fully appear by reference to said order.
HUNTINGTON W. JACKSON,
As Receiver of the Third National Bank of Chicago.
Chicago, Jan. 17th, 1889.

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FAMOUS CABINET CRISIS.

LINCOLN'S COURAGE AND SKILL DISPLAYED AT A MOST TRYING TIME.

How the Government of the United States Nearly Lost the Services of Two Cabinet Officers in 1862—Secretaries Chase and Seward Tendered Their Resignations to the President After a Stormy Scene—The Correspondence That Ensued.

The *Century* for February: It was near the end of the year 1862 that an incident occurred which threatened for a time to deprive the Government of the services of the Secretaries both of the State and of the Treasury. A strong feeling of discontent, gradually ripening into one of hostility, had grown up in the Senate against Mr. Seward. It was founded principally upon the ground formulated by Mr. Chase in his interview with Weed, that he "adhered too tenaciously to men who proved themselves unworthy and dangerous, such as McClellan; that he resisted too persistently decided measures: that his influence encouraged the irresolution and inaction of the President in respect to men and measures"; and Mr. Sumner, who had up to this time been friendly than otherwise to Mr. Seward, was suddenly brought into sympathy with his opponent by discovering in the diplomatic correspondence a phrase bracketing together the secessionists and the extreme anti-slavery men for equal condemnation and criticisim.

The feeling against the Secretary of State at last attained such a hight in the Senate that a caucus was called to consider the matter, which resulted in a vote being taken demanding of the President the dismissal of Mr. Seward from his Cabinet. As a matter of taste and expediency this resolution later in the evening was withdrawn and another adopted in its place requesting the President to reconstruct the Cabinet, in which, although Mr. Seward's name was not mentioned, the intention of the Republican Senators remained equally clear. A committee was appointed to present the sense of the caucus to the President; but before this was carried into effect Senator King of New York, meeting the Secretary of State, acquainted him with these proceedings, and he with his son, the Assistant Secretary of State, at once presented their resignations to the President.

WAITED ON THE PRESIDENT.

The morning of the 19th of December a committee of nine waited upon the President and presented him with the resolutions adopted the day before. A long and earnest conference took place between the President and the committee, which was marked on both sides by unusual candor and moderation. They attacked, one by one, the Secretary of State, not for any specific wrong-doing, but for a supposed lukewarmness in the conduct of affairs, and especially for a lack of interest in the anti-slavery measures of the Administration, which they considered essential to the successful prosecution of the war. When the President reported this conference to his Cabinet afterwards, he said, in his own peculiar imagery:

"While they seemed to believe in my honesty, they also appeared to think that when I had in me any good purpose or intention Seward contrived to suck it out of me unperceived."

The conference ended without other results than an appointment for the committee to call again in the evening. Lincoln at once called the Cabinet together and laid the entire matter before them. He gave them distinctly to understand that in this proceeding he was not inviting or intimating that he desired the resignation any of them. He said he could not afford to lose any of them; that he did not see how he could get on with a Cabinet composed of new material, and he dismissed the council with the request that they also should meet him that evening. The committee and the Cabinet—Seward, of course, being absent—came together in accordance with the President's instruction, and each party was greatly surprised to find the other there.

LINCOLN WAS DETERMINED.

Mr. Lincoln was determined, however, to have a thorough and frank discussion, so that hereafter neither in his government nor in the Senate should it be possible to say that there were any points between them concealed or unexplained. The President stated the case and read the resolutions of the Senators, commenting upon parts of it with gentle severity. A general discussion then took place, marked with singular frankness, both in the attack and the defense, Collamer and Fessenden speaking with more mildness than the others; but Grimes, Sumner, and Trumbull attacking the Cabinet generally, and Mr. Seward particularly, with considerable sharpness. The Cabinet defended themselves in general and their absent colleague with equal energy but with unruffled temper. Mr. Chase alone seemed to feel himself in a false position. As we have seen in his interview with Weed he was in the habit of using precisely the same expressions in regard to the Secretary of State as those employed by the Senators. Brought to bay thus unexpectedly and summoned to speak before both parties to the controversy, he naturally felt the embarrassment of the situation. He could not join the Senate in their attack upon the Administration and he could not effectually defend his colleagues in the presence of eight Senators, to all of whom he had probably spoken in derogation of the President and the Secretary of State. He protested with some heat against the attitude in which he was placed, and said he would not have come if he had expected to be arraigned. When the fire of the discussion had burned itself out, Mr. Lincoln then took a formal vote. "Do you, gentlemen," he said, "still think Seward ought to be excused?" Grimes, Trumbull, Sumner, and Pomeroy said "Yes." Collamer, Fessenden, and Howard declined to commit themselves. Howard was opposed to it, and Wade was absent. The meeting broke up late at night, says Secretary Welles, "in a milder spirit than it met." The free talk had cleared the air somewhat, and both parties to the controversy respected each other more than before. As the Senators were retiring Mr. Trumbull paused for a moment at the door, then turning walked rapidly back to the President and said to him privately, but with great vehemence, that the Secretary of the Treasury had held a different tone the last time he had spoken with him.

GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILED.

The news of this stormy meeting quickly transpired, and the next morning there was great discussion and excitement in the town. The resignation of Seward was regarded as irrevocable, and all the amateur Cabinet-makers were busy in the preparation of a new Administration. The hopes of all the enemies of the Government were greatly stimulated by this indication of divided counsels, and the partisans of Gen. McClellan in particular thought they saw in this conjunction the occasion for his return to power. In fact, they felt so sure of his speedy restoration to command that they began to stipulate as the price of their adhesion to him that he should dictate his own terms on his return; that he must insist upon the disposal of all the important commands in the army. They imagined that the President would be so helpless that the friends of McClellan might demand any terms they thought good.

The President, though deeply distressed at the turn which affairs had taken, preserved his coolness and kept his own counsel. The morning of the 20th, in the presence of several other members of the Cabinet who had called for further discussion of the crisis, the Secretary of the Treasury tendered his resignation. He held the written paper in his hand, but did not advance to deliver it. The President stepped forward and took it with an alacrity that surprised and, it must be said, disappointed Mr. Chase. He then at once dismissed the meeting. From the moment when he saw Mr. Chase holding his resignation in his hand his way was clear before him. He at once sent an identical note to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the State, saying:

You have respectively tendered me your resignations as Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. I am apprised of the circumstances which may render this course personally desirable to each of you; but, after most anxious consideration, my deliberate judgment is that the public interest does not admit of it. I therefore have to request that you will resume the duties of your departments respectively. Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

SEWARD'S REPLY.

The next morning Mr. Seward addressed a brief note to the President, dated at the Department of State, and saying: "I have cheerfully resumed the functions of this department in obedience to your command," and inclosed a copy of this note to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Chase found his position not quite so simple as that of the Secretary of State. He did not follow Mr. Seward's example in returning to the Cabinet as promptly as he did in leaving it. He wrote him a brief letter, saying:

I have received your note, and also a call from Mr. Nicolay, to whom I have promised an answer to the President tomorrow morning. My reflections strengthened my conviction that, being once honorably out of the Cabinet, no important public interest now requires my return to it. If I yield this judgment it will be in reference to apprehensions which really seem to me unfounded. I will sleep on it.

He had seen in the face of the President the gratification which the tender of his resignation had imparted, and returning to his house, while not entirely comprehending what had happened, he seemed conscious that he had made a misstep. He wrote a letter to the President, from which we take a few paragraphs:

Will you allow me to say that something you said or looked when I handed you my resignation this morning made on my mind the impression that, having received the resignations both of Gov. Seward and myself, you felt that you could relieve yourself from trouble by declining to accept either, and that this feeling was one of gratification.

He then went on to say that he was glad of any opportunity to promote the comfort of the President, but that he did not desire him to decline accepting his resignation. He said:

Recent events have too rudely jostled the unity of your Cabinet and disclosed an opinion too deeply seated, and too generally received in Congress and in the country, to be safely disregarded, that the concord in judgment and action essential to successful administration does not prevail among its members. By some the embarrassment of administration is attributed to me; by others, to Mr. Seward; by others still, to other heads of departments. Now, neither Mr. Seward nor myself is essential to you or to the country. We both earnestly wish to be relieved from the oppressive charge of our respective departments, and we have both placed our resignations in your hands.

He concluded by saying he thought both himself and Mr. Seward could better serve the country at that time as private citizens than in the Cabinet. He did not immediately transmit this letter to the President, and after hearing from Mr. Seward that he had gone back to the Cabinet his suggestion that both would better retire was no longer practicable. After a Sunday passed in serious consideration he resolved to withdraw his resignation. He was unable, even then, to imitate the brevity of Mr. Seward's note. He sent to the President his note of the 20th inclosed in another, in which he said that reflection had not much, if at all, changed his original impression, but that it had led him to the conclusion that he had in this matter to conform his action to the President's judgment. He would therefore resume his post as Secretary of the Treasury, ready, however, to retire at any moment if, in the President's judgment, the success of the Administration might be in the slightest degree promoted thereby.

HIS COURAGE AND SKILL.

The untrained diplomatist of Illinois had thus met and conjured away, with unsurpassed courage and skill, one of the severest crises that ever threatened the integrity of his Administration. He had to meet it absolutely unaided; from the nature of the case he could take no advice from those who were nearest him in the Government. By his bold and original expedient of confronting the Senators with the Cabinet and having them discuss their mutual misunderstandings under his own eye, he cleared up many dangerous misconceptions, and, as usually happens when both parties are men of intelligence and good will, brought about a friendlier and more considerate feeling between his Government and the Republican leaders than had ever before existed. By placing Mr. Chase in such an attitude that his resignation became necessary to his own sense of dignity he made himself absolute master of the situation; by treating the resignations and the return to the Cabinet of both Ministers as one and the same transaction he saved for the Nation the invaluable services of both and preserved his own position of entire impartiality between the two wings of the Union party. The results of this achievement were not merely temporary. From that hour there was a loosening of the hitherto close alliance between Mr. Chase and the Republican opposition to the President, while a kind of comradeship, born of their joint sortie and reëntrance into the Government, gave thereafter a greater semblance of cordiality to the relations between the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury. But above all, the incident left the President seated more firmly than ever in the saddle. When the Cabinet had retired and left the President with the resignation of Mr. Chase in his hands he said to a friend who entered soon after in one of those graphic metaphors so often suggested to him by the memories of his pioneer childhood, and which revealed his careless greatness perhaps more clearly than his most labored official utterances, "Now I can ride; I have got a pumpkin in each end of my bag."

Nearly a year later he said in conversation relating to this matter:

"I do not see how it could have been done better. I am sure it was right. If I had yielded to that storm and dismissed Seward the thing would all have slumped over one way and we should have been left with a scanty handful of supporters. When Chase gave in his resignation I saw that the game was in my hands, and I put it through."

Though the opposition to Mr. Seward did not immediately come to an end it never exhibited such vitality again, and its later manifestations were treated far more cavalierly by Mr. Lincoln. He had even before this dismissed one respectable committee from New York who had called to express an unfavorable opinion of the Premier by saying with unwonted kindness: "You would be willing to see the country ruined if you could turn out Seward," and after this incident he never again allowed the Secretary of State to be attacked in his presence.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications nor decide bets.]

Mr. Harvey Not a Candidate.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your Springfield dispatch in this morning's paper conveys the impression that I am a candidate for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner. Permit me to state that I am not a candidate for that or any other office. J. D. HARVEY.

California Pioneers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Other cities have their Societies of California Pioneers, why not Chicago? There certainly must be a large number of "Old Californians" in the city and vicinity. Why not call them together and effect an organization? Will not some one lead off and issue a call, naming time and place for a meeting? CHARLES P. JACKSON.

Springer's Bill.

BRISTOL, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Under the provisions of the Springer bill for the admission of Dakota to Statehood, is *South Dakota* only admitted, or is it intended to cover the Territory north and south and admit it as Dakota, and let the people then make a division if they choose so to do? Should it only be intended to admit Southern Dakota, will North Dakota be admitted to Statehood under her Territorial relations, or must a bill be presented for her admission? Or will Springer's bill admit both as North and South Dakota or Dakota Territory? ISAAC K. YOUNG.

[THE TRIBUNE has published all it knows about the Springer bill and commented thereon, and has no additional information on the subject. The smartest men in Washington cannot understand the meaning of the bill.]

Acceptances and Regrets.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What are the correct forms of acceptances and regrets to be sent in reply to social invitations? X.

[Whether there is a correct form in such matters is a question. Any graceful and simple acknowledgment of an invitation is almost sure to be correct, and above all things it should be promptly written and sent. All flowery language and attempts at what might be called elegant composition are not good form. For a dinner invitation one would say "Mrs. A. Brown accepts with pleasure Mrs. B. Jones' kind invitation for dinner Thursday evening, Jan. 31, at 7 o'clock, No. 17 Blank street." Or "Mrs. Brown regrets that a previous engagement will prevent her acceptance of Mrs. Jones' kind invitation for dinner Thursday, Jan. 31." For dinner the words luncheon or breakfast may be substituted, and the wording of acceptances and regrets for an invitation to a ball or evening affair is almost the same. Of course dates should always be written out in full, and care should be taken that a name be written on the one line.]

Time to Turn Over a New Leaf.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* The Samoan affair is but one of a long series of National slights, insults, and wrongs which this Government has endured, and for which it tamely seeks reparation by slow and tedious methods of diplomacy, instead of promptly and courageously resenting the injury and repairing the wrong at once. Let us hope that the new Administration will turn over a new leaf in this most essential particular.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

GOSHEN, Ind., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Henry Coats, local agent for the National Benefit Association, was arrested here yesterday on indictment of the grand jury for embezzlement of the company's funds. The amount is not known.

Best iodides and vegetable alteratives make Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best blood medicine.

GENTLE SAMOAN SAVAGES

WAYS AND MANNERS OF A COMPARATIVELY UNKNOWN PEOPLE.

The Natives Hardly More than Semi-Civilized, but Tractable and Intelligent—A Singular People with Many Odd Customs—Their Architecture and Furniture—Features of the Native Dress—The Dance and the Tattoo—Their Musical Language.

New York *Tribune:* Lying in the Pacific Ocean, about 3,000 miles southwest from San Francisco, are the Samoan Islands, the rich and fertile country which, through German intrigue and the neglect of other interested Powers, has for a year past suffered the woes of civil war and misrule. The natives are hardly more than semi-civilized, but are tractable and intelligent, and if properly treated could be easily and happily governed. They are a singular people and have many odd customs. In appearance they resemble the Malay race, of which, in fact, they are a branch. For the most part they are of fine physique, straight and broad-shouldered, and have a powerful muscular development. Their color is light brown. Many of the women are handsome, both in form and feature, and almost all are fine looking. One thing which detracts from their appearance is the way in which the greater portion of them wear their hair. As a rule this is worn in a huge bushy mass, having a reddish tinge. This, however, is not natural, their hair by nature being fine, black, and straight. With strange perversity of taste, the natives cover it with a kind of lime until it is rendered harsh and stiff, and the color is changed from black to reddish brown.

Their habits of life are simple, hunting and fishing and a little tilling of the soil being their chief occupations. They raise a few pigs and fowl, but for the most part are indolent, depending chiefly for their food supply on what nature so abundantly furnishes them with in the shape of bread fruit, cocoanuts, bananas, oranges, pineapples, and other tropical fruit. This simplicity of living extends to their houses and the furnishing of them. Their villages are mere collections of huts, though in the main these huts are neat and comfortable. Not much regard is paid to the laying out of streets, the houses seeming to be thrown together almost at random, in some places huddled together in groups of two or three, but usually standing detached, with oftentimes a little pebbled yard in front.

The house is a mere framework of poles covered with a roof of thatch, made from long grasses and from the leaf of the cocoanut palm. The roof is impervious to rain, and nothing more is required. The sides of the house may be drawn up or let down at will, being composed of a number of curtains made of plaited grass. In fine weather these curtains, which are very pliable and durable, are kept raised during the day, but at night and during the rainy season they are drawn closely down, making a snug interior. The furnishing of the house corresponds in simplicity with the house itself. It consists chiefly of mats on which to lie, little blocks of wood with four short legs stuck in them for pillows or rests for the head, and a hole in the earth, lined with rocks, used as a stove or place to cook. Thus they are provided with eating and sleeping accommodations, and beyond that they care for little. In all the huts lying round about may be seen war clubs, spears, etc., rude nets and fishing implements, drinking gourds, and rough wooden bowls of various forms and sizes, and occasionally an old fowling-piece, which some white man has given them. Their war clubs are handsome and much ornamented. They are made from hard wood, beautifully carved, sometimes in regular and sometimes in odd and fantastic designs, and their shapes are as numerous as their carvings. When finished they are soaked in cocoanut oil, which in time turns them black, so that the older clubs have the appearance of being made from ebony. On the mats depend their claims to birth and lineage. Old mats handed down from generation to generation are cherished as ancient and valuable heirlooms. These are not the mats that are seen lying about the floors of the huts for everyday use. The old and valuable ones, which are preserved carefully, are plaited fine, sometimes from grass and sometimes from some wood fibre. Those for use, however, are for the most part coarsely plaited and lack the elaborate finish of the old ones. They are generally about seven feet long and three or four feet wide.

The dress of the natives consists at most of two pieces—the "lava-lava" and the "tupuka." Before the coming of the missionaries and calico the lava-lava sufficed. This is sometimes made from reeds and grasses, sometimes from "tapa" cloth, and sometimes from calico. It is nothing more than a sheet wrapped around the loins, with one end tucked in to secure it, and reaches to the knee or the ankle, according to the taste of the wearer. The more primitive are made from reeds and grasses, forming a fringe, as it were, from loin to knee, and are fastened with a wooden pin. Many are made from "tapa" cloth. This is a native cloth, made from saplings of some peculiar wood. The bark is removed and the wood is beaten to a pulp. This pulp is then rolled out into sheets, and when dry the sheets are glued together, forming large pieces of any desired size. It is firm and strong in texture, and resembles tough wood-pulp paper or parchment more than it does cloth, although it becomes quite soft and pliable by use. They paint this cloth in fantastic designs, in colors black or dark brown, the paint being made from clays mixed with fish or cocoanut oil. Since the islands have been opened to trade calico has taken the place of native cloth to a great extent. The other article of dress, the "tupuka," consists of a piece of cloth about eighteen inches wide and of varying length, with a hole in the middle large enough to put the head through. This they wear over their shoulders, the ends falling down over the back and breast. This is almost exclusively a feminine garment. Nowadays, however, it is not rare to see worn by the women calico dresses, pure and simple.

Since the advent of missionaries they have become extremely religious. They are earnest in their religion, and the great majority of them are professed Christians. Nightly in their rude huts they read their native Bibles and sing hymns, and in their daily life they live well up to the teachings of the Bible. No more chaste or honest set of people can be found. All this applies to the people as they appear in their native villages, and does not apply to Apia, where, under the civilizing influence of the white man, their morals have degenerated. In justice, however, it must be said that this lowering of the standard of morality is due to the class of white men that the native sees most of in Apia—namely: rough sailors and low traders.

On gala occasions native dances called "sivas" are a great feature. In the old days they were immoral, but they have been much toned down since the coming of the missionaries, and do not occur often. The performers in the dance, mostly young girls, seat themselves in a semicircle; they are dressed only in the "lava-lava," and their dark bodies, smeared with cocoanut oil, glisten in the light of the lamps. Their hair and shoulders are decked with garlands of flowers and grasses. On the mats before them they drum with their fingers, keeping a most peculiar time. Suddenly one of the performers leaps to her feet, and to the time of the beating fingers goes through a series of fantastic steps, now receding, now advancing, and swaying and writhing as the music rises or dies away. Another one joins her, and sometimes two or three, and they continue winding in and out until, through sheer exhaustion, they retire and others take their places. This they keep up for some time, their final efforts being almost frenzied.

One of their queerest customs is the tattooing of the body. No one is exempt. It is a mark of manhood, and the youngsters are anxious to have it accomplished, so that they may be considered men. It is a terrible ordeal, and many of them shrink from it until they are 18 or 19 years old, or until ashamed longer to appear without this decoration. The tattooing on all the men is of the same pattern or design, but there is some variation among the women, who have much less on them. The men are tattooed from their waists down to their knees in an almost solid and unbroken design, the edges being somewhat fanciful, though always the same. The victim lies prone on the ground and the artists begin their work. Their instruments are small sized combs, made of fish bones with teeth extremely sharp. These they dip in the ink used—a preparation made from the soot of burning candle nuts—and then drive them into the quivering flesh with little mallets. They go over the surface quite rapidly, which blackens under their artistic touch, the blood flowing out at each tap of the mallet. It takes several days to complete the work on one subject, it being more than he can stand to have it all done in one day; and for weeks he limps from the effect of his torture. They do not tattoo the face, as in the Marquesas Islands, where on all sides are seen natives with parti-colored faces; some in stripes; some with one side tattooed, the other clear; and some with odd and singular designs mapped out in ink upon their skins.

All the natives, male and female, young and old, are splendid swimmers, seeming to be nearly as much at home in the water as on land. They swim out to ships from the shore, and any time they wish to leave the ship quietly jump over the side and swim away. Equally skilled are they in handling their canoes. In fact, the islands are known as the Navigator Islands because of the proficiency of the natives in this direction. This name was given to them by the Captain of a French vessel, who was struck with admiration at the skillful handling of their canoes by a party of natives far out at sea. Every wave threatened to ingulf them, but they continued on in safety. Their canoes are narrow, being made from logs hollowed out, and are fitted with an outrigger on one side. This outrigger runs nearly the entire length of the canoe, and extends out from the side two or three feet, the outward extremity resting in the water. It serves to keep the canoe steady, and prevents it from easily upsetting. Their war canoes are built up boats, many logs being used in their construction, and are large enough to hold twenty-five or thirty men. Propelled by about twenty stalwart natives, singing war songs and keeping time by striking their paddles on the gunwales of the canoe, they present a formidable appearance.

One of the most curious things, and rather amusing, too, is their formation of "friendships" with the strange white man who comes in ships to visit them. No sooner does a ship come to anchor in the harbor than dusky faces appear at the air-ports, and voices in soft accents (generally girls') inquire: "You felengi me?" In other words, Will you be my friend? By this is meant that you are requested to form a sort of society of two for mutual benefit. You are to give your friend hard-tack, tobacco, cotton bandanas, knives, or anything else in the ship's stores or your own possession that your friend may fancy and you care to part with, and in return your friend will bring off daily unlimited cocoanuts, bananas, oranges, etc., will make you a fine war club, give you yards of tapa cloth, and such articles as you desire. And you must be faithful to this friendship once entered into. Almost without exception you will find them so, and to their friends and their friends only do they attend. Should you, on the other hand, show favor to any one else you will, when discovered, be treated with infinite scorn and contempt by the injured one. The breach once made can never be healed, and excessive coldness will take the place of former warmth.

The Samoan language is musical, every word ending in a vowel. The grammar is simple and easily mastered. Like the Spanish, every word is pronounced exactly as it is spelt, and the vowels have always the same sound. Their word of salutation is "Ta-lofa," and good-by is "Tofa."

The chief product of the islands—in fact, the only staple, is "copra," which is the dried meat of cocoanut, and from which cocoanut oil is expressed. Hundreds of tons of this are annually shipped to Germany.

There are many fine harbors in the islands, that at Pango Pango, where the United States has a coaling station, being particularly so. It is landlocked, and once within its sheltering arms it is impossible to detect the entrance, high, verdure clad hills shutting it out from view. These hills surround the harbor on all sides, and for the most part rise abruptly from the water to a hight of 800 or 1,000 feet, covered from base to summit with luxuriant tropical vegetation. The islands abound in rich level lands, on which could be raised tropical productions of every kind, such as sugar cane, rice, and cotton. The climate is generally fine, though rather disagreeable during the rainy season.

Apia is the commercial port and only settlement of any size on the islands. Its population is about 1,500, and there is a large sprinkling of Europeans and Americans. The place is laid out in streets and frame houses abound. There is a hotel, some few general stores, and numerous drinking saloons. Two or three merchant vessels and one or two men-of-war are almost always in port.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

William M. Baxter of Tennessee and His Qualifications for the Cabinet.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Since the foundation of our Government it has been the custom upon the election of the Chief Magistrate to discuss through the public press the Cabinet of the President-elect, the sections of the Union from which it may be chosen, and the personnel of its members.

Naturally the Republicans of the South feel a deep concern on the subject. Will a Southern man be chosen: if so, from what part of the South, and who will he be? If the South is to be so honored, and it is believed it will, the suggestion is here volunteered that justice dictates the selection be made from among a people who, in the darkest hour of the Nation's peril, remained true to our common flag; whose loyalty could not be shaken, notwithstanding their geographical location and being surrounded by traitors, and who are today as surely and certainly Republican as the people of Massachusetts.

Where within the borders of the Union can there be found a people more unswervingly attached to the principles of the Republican party than in East Tennessee?

By East Tennessee is meant that portion of the State lying south of the Cumberland Mountains and east of the Tennessee River at Chattanooga, embracing a territory equal to the whole of Massachusetts and Connecticut, with a population almost as large as the State of Maine. Excepting Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, this people gave a larger majority for Gen. Harrison than any Northern State, from the St. Lawrence to the Carolinas and from the Atlantic seaboard to the "Father of Waters." Nor can it be said that this vast majority was made up of the colored contingent. The entire colored vote in East Tennessee will not exceed 12,000, while the majority for Harrison was 26,000.

Inspired by the patriotism and eloquence of Brownlow, Maynard, Baxter, Hank Taylor, and other celebrities a majority of the white men in this division of the State were as loyal, and are now as truly Republican, as were and as are those residing in the lands of Abraham Lincoln, Horace Greeley, S. P. Chase, Wendell Phillips, and Charles Sumner, the great founders of the Republican party. This may be justly termed the oasis in the desert of Democracy; and here is the leaven that will spread, if fostered and encouraged, until this fair Southland is freed from the thraldom of Democratic supremacy.

If, therefore, there be such a thing in American politics as rewarding virtue, loyalty, and an unselfish patriotism, as well as an incentive to swell the Republican ranks in the South, East Tennessee stands before the country as preëminently meriting recognition.

Here, too, may be found gentlemen of profound intellects and cultured minds, the peers of any whose names have appeared in connection with a Cabinet portfolio, saving always the "Great Man from Maine." Among those so distinguished may be mentioned William M. Baxter of Knoxville, not altogether unknown to fame. A son of the lamented jurist, John Baxter, he possesses all his father's legal knowledge, with more of that versatility of learning which make up the cultured gentleman of our times. His great mind is capable of dealing with all questions of statesmanship that may arise; and being born and raised in the South he knows her wants and frailties. His superior knowledge and advice in this regard could not fail to be of great value to the President.

In the walks of private life he is known as a pure and upright man, with the suavity and manners of a Chesterfield.

His appointment would arouse such an enthusiasm in our Southern country as to be the death-knell of the "Solid South" politically, and would be a just tribute to the loyalty of a people whose escutcheon is untarnished, and whose zeal and fealty to the cause of freedom and equal rights have never faltered.

This is not penned in a spirit of adulation or fulsome panegyric, but rather for the purpose of inviting attention to a people whose Republicanism is unique and phenomenal, and to point out one of their number, an accomplished Southern gentleman, who would be an acquisition to the political household of our new ruler. A TENNESSEE REPUBLICAN.

Finest Train to Washington.

The finest train to the National Capital is the Vestibule Limited, leaving Chicago via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. at 7:05 p. m. daily, arriving at Washington the next evening at 9:35 and Baltimore at 10:45. Every car in the train is vestibuled, including Baggage Cars, Day Coaches, and Pullman Sleepers. All the cars are heated by steam drawn from the locomotive. Porters are in attendance in the Day Coaches, as well as in the Sleepers, to wait upon passengers. No extra fare is charged for passage on this train. Tickets via B. & O. are for sale everywhere throughout the West.

Sewers cleaned, repaired, and deodorized. 185 Wm. M. Dee, Adams street.

TAKES THE PLACE OF COAL

NATURAL GAS FIRES BURNING BRIGHTLY IN TOLEDO.

When and How the New System Was Introduced—Sources of the Supply—Over 1,200 Houses Using the New Fuel—Prices and How They Are Regulated—The Use of the Mixer—People Generally Delighted with the Change—A Typical Standard Oil Move.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Much has been said and written about the Ohio natural gas belt, but as a matter of fact there is no such thing in existence. The natural gas which is being brought to the surface in Northwestern Ohio does not lie in a belt or in a large vein extending across the State. Rather it seems to be deposited in pockets, and to find it is much more difficult than the old-fashioned game of hide-and-seek. There are localities, to be sure, where one is more apt to find it than in others, but at the best drilling for gas is a lottery.

It was in 1885 that the first well was drilled in Lucas County. The chief promoters of the scheme were the Maumee Rolling Mill Company, Horace S. Waltridge, S. C. Reynolds, and others. The well was drilled on the east side of the river and only a few rods distant from the mills. At a depth of 600 feet a small vein of gas was struck and the hopes of the citizens were raised to a high pitch. The drillers asserted they had never seen such good indications, and when the Trenton rock was reached, some 1,000 feet underground, they were willing to wager the value of their labor that the well would be a "gaser." When they had pierced the Trenton thirty or forty feet they pulled out the drill, but the flow of gas was no stronger than the vein at 600 feet. The well was then "shot" with 150 pounds of dynamite, but it never yielded more than enough to supply half a dozen stoves and was abandoned by the company.

Several attempts have been made since to find gas in Toledo. Two wells were drilled north of the city, not half a dozen miles from the Michigan line, but they never brought their owners anything more than a liberal supply of salt water. Then a well was drilled in the southern end of the city, and, when that proved itself a dry hole, another was started at Sylvania, a small town a few miles from the city. But they were all alike, and their combined gas capacity was not enough to run a one-horse factory.

Meanwhile the gas men were developing the territory in Wood, Henry, and Hancock Counties. Findlay had drilled in the famous Karg, and the Bairdstown field was doing nearly as well. The citizens of Toledo began to think they never would have gas, for the city contained no set of capitalists who could afford to invest the large sum required for this prodigious and venturesome undertaking. They were talking a good deal, but doing nothing. Then the Standard Oil Company came in, and after weeks of lobbying succeeded in getting a franchise. About the same time the Toledo company, consisting mainly of the Vandergrift syndicate from Pittsburg, also obtained a franchise, and both companies commenced at once to secure rights of way, contract for pipes, and make other arrangements for bringing the gas from Wood County. In all the experiments made by the gas men no gas territory could be found nearer Toledo than the Bairdstown field, thirty and forty miles to the south, and it was from this point that the companies proceeded to lay their pipes.

THE GAS IS TURNED ON.

In August, 1887, gas was turned on in the house of Mr. John Cummings, one of the directors of the Toledo company. A week or two later the Northwestern Company turned the gas into its lines, and within two months 3,000 families were heating their houses with nature's great fuel.

The exact cost of constructing these lines is like many another part of the Standard's work—a secret. The estimates which have been made vary widely, ranging anywhere from $750,000 to $4,000,000. Experts say that under favorable conditions the cost will be from $8,000 to $10,000 per mile. The cost of hauling the pipe is no inconsiderable part of the expense, much depending upon the weather and the distance from the railroad. However, it is safe to say the two lines did not cost, with the 250 miles of pipe which are laid in this city, the expense of drilling the wells, and the entire outfit, to exceed $2,500,000.

Over 12,000 houses in this city are heated with natural gas. Fully 15,000 families, consisting of 35,000 or 40,000 people, receive the benefits of natural gas fires. Over 36,000 stoves are connected with the pipe lines, to say nothing of the furnaces, and kilns, and fire-pots. About one-half of the connections were made by the two companies, the local plumbers making the other half. The cost of connecting a house with the street depends upon the number of stoves to be connected, the distance from the house to the street, and the convenience of the house with reference to the plumbing. A fair average would be $30, which for the 12,000 houses means an expenditure of $360,000. Add to this an additional $100,000, about the cost of connecting the factories, and you have the total amount of the city's plumbing bills by reason of introducing natural gas.

WHAT THE FUEL COSTS.

Before the lines had been completed the Ohio Legislature passed an act placing the question of prices to be charged for natural gas under the absolute control of the Council of the city to be piped. This was a severe blow to the companies, which had commenced operations with a view of fixing their own prices. But they had expended too much already to turn back. In accordance with the provisions of this act the City Council of Toledo passed an ordinance containing a schedule of prices to be charged by the companies for a period of three years. In general terms this ordinance undertook to make the prices from 15 to 25 per cent lower than coal delivered at the yard, the actual advantage being from 35 to 40 per cent. The schedule is not arranged according to the actual amount of gas consumed, for few meters are used in the city. The mixer is employed in nearly all connections, and the size of this mixer determines the price to be paid. The mixer is a round brass contrivance through which the gas passes before it reaches the burner. Several large holes admit the air into the mixer. This process increases the thermal properties of the gas, as one can easily see by closing the holes and testing the flame without the air. The mixed gas gives a small blue flame which throws off a great amount of heat, while the unmixed gas gives a light similar to the flame of a tallow dip and about as hot.

The mixers, as used for domestic purposes in this city, are graded according to the size of the hole through which the gas passes into Nos. 3, 5, 7, and 9. The No. 3 has a hole 3-16 of an inch in diameter; No. 5 a 5-16 inch hole, etc. From Nov. 1 to May 1 a No. 3 mixer for a cooking stove costs $1.67 per month, a No. 5 $2.22, and a No. 7 $2.78. From May 1 to Nov. 1 they cost 83 cents, $1.39, and $1.66, respectively. A No. 9 mixer, which is used in large cooking ranges, costs $3.33 from Nov. 1 to May 1, and $2.22 per month from May 1 to Nov. 1.

For heating purposes the first No. 3 mixer costs $1.22 and the second $1.66 per month; the first No. 5 costs $3.89, the second $3.33, the third $2.78, the fourth $2.22, the fifth $1.66, and the sixth $1.39 per month. The first No. 7 mixer costs $5, the second $4.44, the third $3.89, the fourth $3.33, the fifth $2.78, and the sixth $2.22. The charges for heating stoves are based on the six months plan, the consumer paying in six monthly installments from November to May. But he can use the gas 365 days in the year and twenty-four hours a day if he chooses to do so.

The annual charges for furnaces range from $41.70 to $83.34, according to the size of the fire-pot and also the size of the mixer. In all cases a discount of 10 per cent on these prices are allowed if the bills are paid promptly. A subdivision of the ordinance provides that manufacturers shall be charged 75 per cent of the cost of coal and no more. In this respect only the price, as fixed by the ordinance, was not made the minimum, as it was the maximum. Many manufacturers were given much lower rates, while the rolling-mill company is getting cheaper fuel than any other rolling-mill company in the United States.

EXTENT OF ITS USE.

How much gas is used in Toledo? is a question frequently asked. No one knows exactly. One gas man says Toledo is consuming 325,000,000 cubic feet per day. These figures seem abnormally large, and yet the product of nearly forty wells is being driven into the stoves of Toledo. If these figures are correct, 2,275,000,000 cubic feet of gas pass through the two lines every week, 9,100,000,000 cubic feet every month, and 118,625,000,000 cubic feet every year!

This enormous quantity of gas is brought here from the fields through two ten-inch mains. The Northwestern Company uses what may be termed the straight or uniform line, the size of the pipe remaining the same until it reaches the distributing point, where low pressure begins. The Toledo Company constructed a telescope line, which begins with a ten-inch main, changes to a twelve-inch about ten miles from the city, and grows still larger before reaching the distributing point. The telescope line is said to be preferable, as it allows the gas to expand and lessens the liability of a break in the pipes.

THE QUESTION OF PRESSURE.

The pressure is an interesting feature of natural gas. One can scarcely imagine as he sits by his cheerful grate in which the natural gas is burning brightly, and with little more noise than coal, that it is the same element which grumbles and roars with a deafening noise as it rushes from the well forty miles away. How is this awful pressure which drives the gas out of the ground reduced and put under control? When the first gas lines were built the pressure was regulated at one point by a system of valves. This plan was fraught with great danger and frequent breaks. In constructing the Toledo lines a series of regulators were used. When the gas comes from the wells it has a pressure of about 480 pounds to the square inch. The first regulator, which is located in the fields, reduces this pressure to 290 pounds. At the city limits it is further reduced to 180 pounds and again at the distributing point to forty pounds. Regulators are then placed in the various small lines until the pressure is gradually brought down to four or five ounces for private consumers and about twice as much for manufacturers. When the Standard Company was piping Fostoria it gave the manufacturers a high pressure line. It learned better afterwards, and Toledo manufacturers have what is called a low pressure line. These regulators are nothing more nor less than powerful valves which control the flow of the gas, and consequently the pressure.

HOW THEY LIKE THE CHANGE.

When gas was first turned into this city nearly every one was timid about using it. About that time Pittsburg was enjoying a series of explosions, and the people here read the accounts with alarm. Many women absolutely refused to allow it to be put into their houses, and there were men also who shook their heads in doubt. Gradually this feeling wore away. The local companies were fortunate in getting their work well done, and by-and-by people grew accustomed to the change. The ash piles disappeared from the back-yards and alleys, and the coal scuttles were relegated to the attic. The coal dealers found that trade was growing dull, and many of them went out of the business. The kindling wood dealers likewise suffered, for a match and a piece of paper are all that are required to build a natural gas fire. With these changes came others. The begrimed and sooty walls which gave Toledo a dirty, unwholesome appearance received their owners' attention as soon as the good effects of gas were apparent. Painters profited where coal dealers lost. The walls were treated to paints and whitewash. Bright colors were generally used, and the result was magical, and Summit street is today one of the brightest, handsomest business streets in the United States. The soot from the factories no longer envelopes the city, and these bright colors will last for years. The fine coal dust is not here to penetrate into the houses, covering carpets and furniture with a dirty grit that is unpleasant to feel and injurious to the furniture. One can wear a collar all day under the new régime and it is not half as much soiled as with four hours' of wear in the soft coal era. The laundryman doesn't like it, but the Toledo housewife does.

It has been said that natural gas disintegrated mortar, loosened wooden joints, cracked the plastering off rooms, and created other havoc of a like nature. No doubt excessive heat from a natural gas fire will have the same effect as excessive heat from coal or wood, and perhaps a little more. It gives a dry heat, and to enjoy good health the consumer must keep constantly in the rooms of his house vessels of water. The gas evaporates this water rapidly, but if the supply is not allowed to give out the heat has no more effect upon the mortar, and brick, and woodwork than though coal or wood were used.

NOT PERFECTLY HAPPY YET.

But with all the advantages which the citizens derive from natural gas many are far from contented. They are finding fault with the prices, with the service, and with the amount of gas furnished. Several men became so dissatisfied that they took out their mixers and gave the gas an uninterrupted flow. When the gas men made an unexpected visit the fraud was discovered, and the perpetrators were lucky in keeping out of prison. Other rimmed out their mixers, making a No. 3 mixer yield a No. 7 supply. Many frauds of a like nature were practiced, but those who thought it cunning to do these things at first are now more familiar with the law.

Just now the opponents of the Standard are fighting in favor of a city pipe line. A bill enabling the citizens of Toledo to vote on the question of issuing bonds with which to construct an independent line has been the bone of contention for the last month and is even now before the Legislature. On this question houses are divided—fathers differ from sons, mothers and daughters disagree, and bosom friends become hostile towards each other, and no one can foretell the result; but should the people vote to bond Toledo one of the biggest municipal steals ever recorded in the history of an Ohio city is promised. The politicians and real estate sharks are leading the movement, and if they win the stake will be a large one. If they fail the city will use natural gas, at prices fixed by the Common Council, a check which, under ordinary circumstances, would be regarded as sufficient.

THE MASSES DELIGHTED.

Aside from the croakers the great masses of the people are delighted with natural gas, satisfied with the prices, and sanguine of the future. As a matter of fact, there is not one consumer in every 100 who would go back to coal even if he had to pay $2 for the gas where he formerly paid $1 for coal. There is a great saving in the handling, greater convenience, more cleanliness, and a steadier heat. Manufacturers, too, are satisfied. In nearly every line of manufacture, and especially in iron, a steady heat is a great desideratum. Many factories are still using slack or coal owing to the insufficient supply of gas, but it is proposed at an early day to build a manufacturers' line which will furnish plenty of gas to all who desire it.

Toledo has been singularly fortunate in the small number of accidents which have attended the introduction of natural gas. Not a single fatality has resulted. Through imperfect plumbing one or two minor accidents have occurred, and on one occasion the side of a house was badly wrecked through the same cause, but, barring these, the accidents have not been worth mentioning. In the year and a half that the lines have been in operation not to exceed a score of breaks have occurred, and with one or two exceptions the gas has not been turned off more than a few hours. When one considers that in a single line, the Northwestern, there are 11,000 joints all undergoing a pressure of 290 pounds to the square inch, the record of a year and a half with only six breaks is something remarkable.

Locomotives for South America.

Pittsburg locomotives are now shipped to every part of the civilized world. Their levers are operated by the hand of the Japanese engineer as well as by the dark-skinned engine-diver of the South American Governments.

H. K. Porter & Co. will in a few days ship six engines to Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, South America, to be used on a railroad which runs between that city and the coffee plantations lying out in the country. They are of special sizes, with a nine-inch cylinder and a sixteen-inch stroke. A young Lawrenceville mechanic, Mr. William Byers, will accompany the engines to their destination and superintend their reconstruction.

The greatest obstacle to be overcome in shipping such freight to foreign markets is in packing them. Each of these engines has been put together in their works, and it has been subjected to a severe test. This is necessary, as the contract demands that the engines must prove entirely satisfactory before they are accepted by the railroad company. They are then taken apart, and each piece of the engine is packed in a separate box which is made expressly for that purpose. About 1,500 feet of the best hemlock lumber is required to pack one of these little engines. They are shipped to New York, and from thence by a sailing vessel to their destination.

Each is supplied with automatic and steam brakes. The air-brake has not yet been introduced. The couplings also differ slightly from engines used on American railroads. The furnaces are so constructed that either coal or wood can be used as fuel.

This is the first shipment of engines ever made to Buenos Ayres by this firm, which enjoys the reputation of being the first firm to introduce an engine in Eastern Asia.—*Ex.*

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court yesterday were as follows:

Henry Geitz vs. Town of Monticello; affirmed. Mitchell, J.

Frederick Lindeman et al. vs. Town of Monticello; affirmed. Mitchell, J.

Peter Fox et al. vs. Town of Monticello; affirmed. Mitchell, J.

William H. Durham vs. State ex rel. Albert B. Anderson, Prosecuting Attorney; petition for rehearing overruled.

John P. Rechstien vs. Charles D. McGarry et al.; affirmed. Olds, J.

Samuel E. Taggart vs. William G. Batts; affirmed. Elliott, C. J.

SOME CABINET GUESSES.

ALLISON SAID TO HAVE AGREED TO ACCEPT A PORTFOLIO.

He Preferred to Remain in the Senate, but Gen. Harrison Wanted Him in the Treasury Department—Some Pittsburg Speculations—New York and the Cabinet—Chances of Platt and Miller—Other Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—[New York Sun.]—Senator Allison was quietly but cordially congratulated today by a number of his Senatorial colleagues, who told him they had learned that he had finally intimated to Gen. Harrison his willingness to accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury if he insisted upon it. Word came here last night from Indianapolis that President Harrison has decided that Iowa can have a place in the Cabinet if Mr. Allison is its choice, but if he determines to press his friend Clarkson the claims of the State must be ignored. It must be Allison or the State goes unhonored. This was the subject of general gossip in the Senate today.

A Senator who knows Mr. Allison and also Gen. Harrison well said that matters were reaching such a crisis that the Iowa Senator had begun to waver in his determination not to leave the Senate. He has not yet reached the point of giving a definite answer to Gen. Harrison, but he has for the last few days been consulting with his intimate friends in the Senate as to the advisability of his leaving that body. He regrets the embarrassing situation in which he is placed by the desire of the President-elect to compel him to go to the head of the Treasury Department, not so much because of the disappointment of his friend Clarkson, but because he is sincerely opposed to leaving the Senate, where he has lately become the recognized Republican leader. Gen. Harrison, however, has for some time been urging him to take a place in the Cabinet, and his appeals have now reached that point where it is hard to refuse without seeming to be unreasonably obstinate.

The Senator who is authority for the statement that Mr. Allison has practically yielded to Gen. Harrison's invitation has recently seen the President-elect and received letters from him within the present week. He said today that Mr. Wanamaker's appointment was settled upon at the time Senator Quay requested it, and that the selection has never been changed since. The Senator also added that in his opinion the Philadelphian is much more likely to be Secretary of the Navy than Postmaster General, and that if the former place is given him the Chester ship yards of the heirs of John Roach will be likely to again be busy with the sound of workmen.

SOME GUESSES FROM PITTSBURG.

Blaine, Allison, Alger, and Wanamaker for Cabinet Positions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—[Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.]—The Cabinet makers were busy today. The latest combination includes J. G. Blaine for Secretary of State, Senator Allison for the Treasury, John Wanamaker for Postmaster General, and Gen. Russell A. Alger for the War Department.

It is alleged that President-elect Harrison has for the second time renewed his invitation to Senator Allison to accept the Treasury portfolio. If the invitation is declined John C. New is regarded as a possibility for that position.

A story has been going the rounds today to the effect that early this morning James G. Blaine, accompanied by Mrs. Blaine and William Walter Phelps, drove up in a coupé to a large, substantial, and fashionable residence adjoining that of Senator Cameron on Lafayette Circle. Mr. Blaine and Mr. Phelps alighted, viewed the exterior of the edifice, and then entered, accompanied by Mrs. Blaine. A tour of inspection followed, and it was half an hour before the trio reëntered the waiting vehicle. This is rumored as significant. The dwelling is one of the finest on Lafayette Circle, and it seems scarcely probable that Mr. Blaine would contemplate its occupancy unless he had some idea that he would occupy the chair of State.

The trip East of Mrs. Harrison and her daughter, Mrs. McKee, with John Wanamaker, is regarded as particularly significant, and the millionaire Philadelphia merchant is no longer regarded as a Cabinet probability, but as a certainty.

The California men are making vigorous efforts in behalf of Judge Swift for some Cabinet folio. They are not particular, so long as he gets there. They claim that the Pacific slope should be properly recognized, and the candidacy of Judge Swift will meet the ideas of all friends in the Far West.

Places for Blaine and Wanamaker.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—[New York Herald.]—The first real and authentic Cabinet news leaked out here today when a gentleman near to Mr. Blaine announced to a few of his friends that Mr. Blaine has actually been offered the Secretaryship of State and has signified to Mr. Harrison that he will accept.

"This is authentic," the gentleman told his club friends. "I am able to state it as a fact, and two places are now settled. Mr. Blaine will be Mr. Harrison's Secretary of State and Mr. Wanamaker, who is a close friend of Mr. Blaine, his Postmaster General, not Secretary of the Navy, as the newspapers have it. The Treasury will go West, and Mr. Harrison has urged Senator Allison to accept it; but if he declines some other Western man will be found. Nothing else is settled, and it is my belief that no other person will be decided on until Mr. Blaine and Mr. Harrison have either met to consult or have fully interchanged ideas on the Cabinet question by letter. Now that Mr. Blaine has decided to accept the State Department, naturally Mr. Harrison will consult him as to the other members who are to serve under him."

Senator Plumb's Speculations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—[Courier-Journal.]—A prominent Senator, who has visited Harrison within the last four weeks, said today to a political friend that he believed, and based his belief upon his conversation with Gen. Harrison, that the following named persons have practically been agreed upon by Gen. Harrison for his Cabinet:

Blaine, Secretary of State.
Allison, Secretary of the Treasury.
Warner Miller, Postmaster General.
Wanamaker, Secretary of the Navy.
W. Swift of California, Secretary of the Interior.

It is not particularly believed, however, that there is any authentic reason for crediting it, but it is here given for what it is worth, and as being the opinion of a Senator who talked with Harrison not long ago, and that Senator was Preston B. Plumb of Kansas.

NEW YORK IN THE CABINET.

Interesting Rumor from Albany as to What Harrison Is Willing to Do.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—[New York Sun.]—There is a report here that Gen. Harrison has decided not to appoint either Platt or Miller to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Platt is quoted by his friends as being unwilling to accept any other place in the Cabinet than the portfolio of the Treasury. Miller is regarded by his friends as being willing to take anything in the way of a Cabinet office that may drift his way. Platt is in power in the State and Miller is not, which may account for the different positions they occupy.

A friend of Mr. Platt who was in Albany this week said that though no positive proposition had been made as far as he knew Gen. Harrison is favorably disposed to select some other New York man for the Cabinet place to which it is assumed New York is entitled, and that he would be glad to arrange the whole matter on this basis: Senator Evarts to become Secretary of State, Platt and Miller to determine the successor of Evarts in the Senate, Gen. Harrison to abide by the decision of the Republican caucus of the Legislature and to give control of the patronage of the State to the man who wins.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Short Hand by Mail.

New and improved method, mastered in half the time of the old. Positions secured. Address Prof. W. O. Melton, Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, Illinois.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

As an after-dinner pill, to promote easy digestion, Ayer's Pills are wonderfully effective.

Barry's Tricopherous gives gloss, silkiness, luxuriance, and flowing, wavy beauty to the hair.

BONDS.

We offer $50,000 North Chicago Street Ry. Co. 20-year 5s.

The entire issue is $1,500,000 on property of the North Chicago City Ry. Co. and all the acquired property of the North Chicago Street Ry. Co., the estimated value of which is at least $6,000,000. We consider these bonds a choice investment.

Also, list of choice Municipal Bonds.

S. A. KEAN & CO. BANKERS, CHICAGO SUCC'RS PRESTON KEAN & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making

BUILDING LOANS.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

The Government of Newfoundland invite tenders for the construction and operation of a line of Railway in the Colony of about 250 miles in length. Full particulars and other information as to conditions of proposed contract can be obtained on application to MESSRS. SEWARD, DA COSTA & GUTHRIE, Solicitors, 29 Nassau Street, New York.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 26.	Jan. 19.
New York	$107,999,886	$110,717,552
Boston	15,742,145	15,736,630
Chicago	8,944,000	9,884,313
Philadelphia	11,246,492	12,580,340
St. Louis	2,667,048	3,206,233
Baltimore	1,876,727	2,170,061
New Orleans	1,602,357	

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, 5c discount; St. Louis, 50c premium.

The banks had a light business Saturday, the dullness that reigned throughout the week in financial circles being emphasized at the close. A few banks reported a fair demand for money, but in general the calls for financial aid were not so numerous or urgent as the banks would like to receive. Little commercial paper could be had in open market, where 5 per cent was offered by brokers. The average rate of discount at the banks was 6 per cent, and the nominal rate on call loans 5 per cent. Eastern bills sold at par to 12½c premium. Sterling was not quotably changed.

The New York banks made a gain last week of over $3,750,000 in their reserve, and of nearly $2,000,000 in the amount held in excess of legal requirements. There was an extension in loans of $3,496,000, and an increase of over $7,000,000 in deposits. Following are the footings:

Loans	$392,821,900	Increase	$3,496,400
Specie	88,550,200	Increase	2,861,500
Legal tenders	37,545,800	Increase	975,500
Deposits	424,324,800	Increase	7,487,000
Circulation	4,734,000	Decrease	90,300
Reserve	126,096,000	Increase	3,757,000
Surplus reserve	20,012,360	Increase	1,985,250

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Jan. 26	Closing Jan. 25
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	7,819	51	50	50½	49⅝
Atchison	22,490	50¼	48¼	48⅞	50
C., B. & Q.	400	108¾	108⅝	108¾	108⅞
Canada Southern	200	51	51	51	50⅝
Central Pacific	100	35½	35½	35½	36
Do 1st pfd	100	16½	16½	16½	......
Con. Gas	238	82	82	82	81¼
Col. Coal & I.	412	29¼	29½	29¼	30
C., W. & Balto.	50	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
C. & E. Ills. pfd.	100	95¼	95¼	95¼	......
C., L., St. L. & C.	241	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92¼
Chic. Gas Trust	100	35½	35½	35½	35⅞
D., L. & W.	4,330	140⅝	140¼	140⅝	140⅝
Del. & Hud.	220	136½	136¼	136¼	136¾
Erie	1,250	28¼	28	28⅛	28¼
Do pfd	100	65	65	65	64⅞
Do seconds	1,000	102	102	102	102¾
E. T. & Ga. 1st pfd.	100	64	64	64	......
G. B., W. & St. P.	200	5¼	5⅛	5¼	4¾
Ill. Cent.	200	114	114	114	113⅞
Jersey Cent.	100	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	98
K. & T.	300	13	13	13	13
Lake Shore	415	101¾	101¾	101¾	102¼
Louis. & Nash.	410	57⅜	57¼	57⅜	57⅝
Mo. Pacific	2,125	72⅝	71⅞	72⅝	72⅞
Northwest	2,000	107	106¾	106¾	107
New England	3,550	45⅝	45	45	45¼
Nor. Pacific	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅞
Do pfd	720	60	59⅝	59⅝	60
Nor. & W. pfd	1,000	51⅜	51	51¼	......
Ogn. Improvement	100	69	69	69	......
O. Trans	210	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	30¾
Ont. & W.	800	16	15⅞	16	......
Phil. Gas Co.	100	78	78	78	......
Pullman	2,645	195½	194½	195	193¼
Reading	6,600	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	48
Rich. Terminal	8,400	23¼	23⅛	23	23⅛
Do pfd	410	76½	76	76½	77⅞
Rock Island	1,176	97¾	97¼	97¾	98
Rome & W.	100	99	99	99	......
St. Paul	5,400	64¼	64¼	64¼	64⅝
Do pfd	715	101½	101½	101½	101⅜
St. P. & Dul.	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	39⅞
St. P., M. & M.	100	100¼	100¾	100¾	......
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	450	62¾	62¾	62¾	62½
Tex. Pacific	5,360	19⅞	19¾	19¾	19½
Tenn. Coal	200	31½	31½	31½	32¼
Union Pacific	900	63	63	63	62½
W. & L. E. pfd.	807	64¼	64⅛	64½	64½
Wabash pfd.	100	25	25	25	......
Western Union	730	84½	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	135
American	109½	United States	74

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg.	127¾	U. S. 4½s reg.	109
U. S. 4s coup.	127¾	U. S. 4½s coup.	109

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

1000 US 4s cop ...127⅞	78000 NYC&StL 4s 93¼@93⅜
25 Contl Bk. ...131	10000 NYEl 1st ...116⅞
10000 SoCar 6s—Br Cn. ...105	1000 NYLE&W n 2d cn 102
2000 Tenn Set 3s ...70½	5000 NYNH&H 4s ...111
6000 Tenn Settlmt 5s ...101¼	8000 NYS&W 1st ref 5s 95⅜
2000 A&S con 7s ...136	5000 NPa 1st cp. 116½@116¾
5000 AmnWaterW 1st. 106¼	5000 NPac 3d cp ...102
8000 BCreek 1st ...85	12000 NWEx 4s ...100¾
1000 B N Y & E 1st ...141½	4000 NW con ...147
2000 C So 2d ...94½@95	1000 O&St L 1st ...72
12000 CR&BCGa col g5s 100⅜	1000 OR&N 1st ...111¾
25000 C&O 6s 1911 ...115	3000 OgnT 6s ...103
30000 C&O cur reorg n ct ...82½@82⅝	20000 PaofMo 1st 4s ...100
6000 C&O 1st-Series B reorg cert. ...82¾	316000 P&R 1st pfd inc. ...93@93⅜
3000 CB&Q deb 5s ...105	90000 P&R 2d pfd inc. ...80½@81
2000 C&EIll cons ...120	12000 P&R 3d pfd inc ...60¼
2000 C&EIll gn 5s ...100⅝	497000 P&R g m 4s 91½@91⅞
4000 C R I & P 5s cp ...105½	15000 PP&FP 1st ...95@95⅞
5000 C&WI g m ...119	5000 Pitts & W 1st ...77¾
7000 CC&I 6s ...104	15000 R&A 2d-Dx-M ct. 26¾
1000 CHV&T 5s ...82	69000 StLA&T 1st ...96@96½
7000 D&H reg of '91 ...106⅝	5000 StLA&T 2 ...36¼
8000 D&RG 4s ...77	15000 SL&IM 1s ...110
8000 ETV&GRy cn g 5s 103½	4000 StL&IM 2d ...105¾
4000 ETV&G 1st ...121	3000 StL&IM 5s ...81
5000 Erie 1st mtg ...121½	5000 StL&SF g m 5s ...102⅜
23000 GBW& St P inc. ...18@19	19000 StPM&M 1st-Mon Cent 6s ...110
8000 F W & D 1st. 90½@91	3000 StP&SC 1st ...125½
2000 GC&SF gld 6s ...75	10000 SoCar inc ...7½
10000 GC&SF 1st ...109@109¼	6000 TexPa 1st 5s. 88¾@89
12000 H&StJo cn ...122⅜	87000 TPa 2d inc. ...36¼@36½
1000 IB&W 1st s f ...115	66000 T A A & N M 1st. ...99⅝@100½
5000 KPa 6s-'96 ...110⅝	30000 UnEl 1st ...106⅝@106⅞
7000 KyCen 1st 4s ...77⅜	2000 Utah So gm ...104
3000 Knox&O 1st ...102⅜	6000 Va Mid g m ...78⅝
6000 LS&MS 1st rg ...127⅜	3000 WStL&P—Chi Div trst. ...92¼
9000 L&N gen 5s ...98½	18000 WS gtd 4s ...105¼@105½
3000 MLS&W 1st ...119⅝	1000 WS gtd 4s reg ...105
7000 M&SP 1st-SoMD. 111	55000 WNY&P 1st 96¼@96⅜
8000 MK&T gn 5s ...55@56¼	17000 W U Col tr 5s ...102@102¼
2000 MK&T cn 7s ...90½	3000 W&LE 1st ...103½
3000 MUT gen 6s ...101⅜	
1000 NC&StL 1st ...130⅞	
1000 NYC Ex 5s ...105	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	20,650	50¼	50¼	48¼	49
Union Pacific	600	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
Mexican Central	250	13½	13⅜	13½	13⅜
C., B. & Q.	200	108¾	108¾	108¾	108⅝
Atlantic	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
Flint & P. M. pfd.	75	99	99	99	99

Bond sales and quotations:

3000 Atch trusts 4s ...99¼	4000 Mex Cen 4s ...68¾
17000 Atch call 5s ...82@82½	5000 Mex C deb 10s ...102½
2000 N E 7s ...126	5000 C B & N 5s ...100½
1000 Bell Tel 7s ...114⅝	

Money at the clearing-house is 1½@2 per cent. Call loans are 2@2½ per cent and time paper is 4@5 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 26.—The market closed firm: Pennsylvania, 54⅝@54⅞; Reading, 24⅛@24 1-16; Lehigh Valley, 54¼@54⅝; Reading general 4s, 91¼@91½; Reading 1st income, 93¼@93⅜; Reading 2d income, 80½@80⅝; Reading 3d income, 60¼@60⅜.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), $3.75; Calumet & Hecla, $278.50; Catalpa, $19.00; Franklin, $14.25; Huron, $4.00; Osceola, $16.00; Quincy, $60.00; Tamarack, $147.00; San Diego, $22.00.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Mining quotations closed: Amador, $1.50; Best & Belcher, $5.10; Bodie, $1.60; Caledonia B. H., $2.55; Chollar, $5.00; Consolidated California & Virginia, $8.75; Commonwealth, $5.25; Deadwood, $1.60; Hale & Norcross, $4.60; Home Stake, $12.00; Iron Silver, $3.15; Mexican, $3.00; Mono, $1.00; Navajo, $1.50; Ontario, $33.00; Ophir, $5.00; Savage, $2.80; Sierra Nevada, $2.90; Standard, $1.10; Silver King, $1.20; Union Consolidated, $2.80; Yellow Jacket, $4.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were quiet Saturday and stronger. There was not much business for outside account, but local men were more disposed to bull wheat and hog product, and the result was fair buying, with only limited offerings. The weather was turning too cold, and some thought there was reason to believe the first blizzard of the season will soon be here.

Provisions were stronger, a better demand following the report that hogs were in light supply, but part of the advance was lost, as the higher prices induced free selling. Wheat was much stronger with firmer cables and the understanding that the lower prices have called out better export buying of wheat and flour. Corn was dull and a shade easier, with larger receipts than expected, but poor grading, less than 1 per cent passing into No. 2. Oats were dull and firm and seeds weaker.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

WHEAT.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.		Closed Saturday.
January	98½	98¼@	99¼	99¼
May	104⅜	98 @	99¾	99¾
July	94⅞	95⅛@	96¼	96⅛

CORN.

February	35	34¾@	35	35
May	36½	36⅜@	36¼	36¾

OATS.

February	25¼	25 @	25¼	25¼
May	27⅝	27¼@	27⅝	27⅝

MESS PORK.

February	$11.47½	...... @	$11.57½
May	11.87½	11.85 @12.07½	11.97½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

February	$ 6.80	6.82½@ 6.85	$6.82½
May	6.92½	6.92½@ 6.97½	6.92½

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

February	$ 6.05	6.02½@ 6.10	$6.10
May	6.22½	6.22½@ 6.30	6.27½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	January.	February.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 75¼	$ 75⅞	$ 81⅞
No. 2 corn	48	48	52⅜
No. 2 oats	30		32⅞
Lard	7.47½	7.47½	7.65
Mess pork	14.12½	14.12½	14.50

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 21	8,175	129	9,711	7,182
Tuesday, Jan. 22	8,020	123	9,281	4,500
Wednesday, Jan. 23	12,579	140	15,343	6,105
Thursday, Jan. 24	12,905	250	17,480	12,400
Friday, Jan. 25	6,546	214	17,514	5,443
Saturday, Jan. 26	1,300	40	11,000	1,300
Total	50,185	896	80,329	36,930
Last week	59,409	734	127,408	32,878
Same week, 1888	45,261	677	102,681	26,390
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 21	2,347	12	4,292	2,336
Tuesday, Jan. 22	2,265	......	3,364	1,623
Wednesday, Jan. 23	4,716	50	5,102	3,082
Thursday, Jan. 24	5,256	149	4,169	2,667
Friday, Jan. 25	4,301	67	6,263	3,543
Saturday, Jan. 26	600	......	4,500	500
Total	19,487	278	27,790	12,751
Last week	25,984	324	32,429	13,088
Same week, 1888	18,719	441	52,755	9,039

The *Drovers' Journal* claims the Cincinnati *Price Current* is overestimating the Chicago hog packing by more than 100,000 hogs. The *Drovers' Journal* says: "Deducting the shipments of live and dressed hogs and the number used for city consumption, the number of hogs packed at Chicago from Nov. 1 to Jan. 26 is 919,000, or about 110,000 hogs less than the *Price Current* report made the packing of Chicago from Nov. 1 to Jan. 21." The *Drovers' Journal* makes allowances for dressed hogs received from the country, a small proportion of which go into packers' hands. They print the following table of receipts and shipments of live hogs for the winter season to date, with the number used by refrigerator men and city butchers, with comparisons:

Dates.	Received.	Shipped alive.	Shipped dressed.	City use.
November, 1888	482,442	90,917	28,100	13,700
December, 1888	447,075	92,099	32,000	14,800
January, 1889	406,400	104,674	29,300	12,200
Totals	1,336,917	287,690	89,400	40,700
1887-'88	1,818,383	483,152	43,000	37,100
Increase	......	......	46,400	3,600
Decrease	481,466	195,462	......	......

Last four days of January, 1889, and corresponding period of January, 1888, not included in above figures.

Today's receipts are estimated at 19,000 hogs, 3,000 cattle, and 6,000 sheep, against 9,711 hogs, 8,175 cattle, and 7,182 sheep received Monday of last week.

L. B. Doud said: "There seems to be a good shipping demand for hog products at present prices, and with the prospective run of hogs to come, which is undoubtedly light, I am bullishly inclined, and think it a good time to be in the packing business."

Chicago packers and refrigerator men purchased about 54,000 hogs last week. Armour, Swift, and Morris forwarded about 8,000 to the East in carcass, less than 46,000 being packed. Armour bought 15,300; Swift followed next with 10,600; Cudahy bought 8,541, of which 1,111 he shipped alive to his Milwaukee house. Fowler bought 6,653 and the C. P. & P. Co. 4,827.

A commission firm, regarding the hog situation, says: "The hog trade continues to puzzle the average dealer, as in the face of extremely light receipts here and at all other points the market has been depressed, reaching the lowest point of the season. Owing to the continuance of fine weather for feeding, and the fact that farmers are still pursuing the holding back policy, the supply of hogs will not reach 80,000 head this week. The 'bulls' in the markets, both here and in the interior, have been badly twisted, and about the only argument they have left or the only point they make now is 'that there is a big shortage in the crop of hogs.' We could not see any good reason why prices for hogs should rule so much higher than all other articles of food that are produced through the agency of corn, and as we still think the supply of marketable hogs in farmers' hands is liberal, coupled with the fact that prevailing prices for provisions are lower than current prices for hogs, we cannot consistently offer much encouragement for higher prices."

CATTLE—Friday's cattle market closed strong, and a good clearance was made. Only 1,200 head arrived Saturday, which included 200 consigned to a dressed beef concern. There was hardly enough cattle on sale to make a market. The offerings changed hands and a stronger feeling prevailed. One load of choice 1,511 lb steers sold at $4.75; three loads of 1,430 lb cattle sold at $4.30; about eight loads, averaging 1,135 to 1,420 lb steers, at $3.20@4.15. Native cows sold principally at $2.20@2.60, and stock cattle at $2.50@3.25. Native beef cattle closed about the same as one week ago.

HOGS—The hog market ruled firm Saturday, and prices averaged 5c higher than Friday. A good clearance was made. Best heavy sold as high as $4.82½@4.87½; prime bacon grades up to $4.80@4.85; pigs as high as $5, and best light averaging 200 lbs. up to $4.90. Heavy sold principally at $4.70@4.75; mixed largely at $4.70@4.80, and light largely at $4.65@4.95. Selected butchers', averaging 200 to 220 lbs. sold at $4.82½@4.90.

Receipts of hogs last week were nearly 50,000 smaller than the previous week and over 20,000 smaller than one year ago, being the smallest week's receipts in over two months. Shipments were smaller than the previous week and half as large as one year ago, but for all that one-third of the arrivals were shipped alive. The shipment of dressed hogs from the Stock-Yards is large, being twice as large as one year ago, which fact is lost sight of by some dealers in their "bear" arguments. The quality continues good, in fact "tip-top," there being a large proportion of "top heavy" among the arrivals. The market was decidedly demoralized throughout the week and with about the smallest receipts of the season prices were the lowest in over a year. Packers seemed determined to lower the market, and, as a dealer expressed it, "used main force." The fore part of the week prices declined with less than 10,000 per day on the market. One week ago packers talked $4.00 hogs and $10.00 pork, and the way the market acted it looked as if they intended carrying out their program. Heavy packing hogs the first five days of the week declined 25@30c, but Saturday packers kindly condescended to pay 5c advance over Friday's prices, and the market closed strong, but most dealers think they are only "bidding" for the run this coming week. The "country" for a long time past has been very "bullish;" in fact $5.00 was a common asking price. The decline of the past week, however, has weakened their views very materially, but the unsettled condition of affairs in the market makes it uncertain for country shippers, not knowing what margins to allow themselves. It is expected the packers will quit their bearish tactics the first part of this week.

SHEEP—Saturday's receipts of sheep were very small, and the market was without material change. Lambs averaging 87 to 103 lbs sold at $5.60@6.00; native sheep sold at $3.50@4.50, and 74-lb Kansas sheep at $3.50.

OTHER MARKETS.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 901; shipments, 487; active; beef steers strong, 5@10c higher; cows steady to 10c higher; stockers and feeding steers steady; good to choice corn-fed, $4.15@4.50; common to medium, $3.00@4.00; stockers and feeding steers, $2.00@3.25; cows, $1.25@2.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,484; shipments, 1,057; active and steady to 5c higher; good to choice, $4.55@4.60; common to medium, $4.35@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, none; choice muttons and fat lambs firm; good to choice muttons, $4.00@4.25; common to medium, $2.50@3.50.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700; stronger; all sold; good 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $3.50@4.00; 1,100 to 1,300 lb steers, $3.00@3.75; feeders, $2.87@3.10; common to good cows, $1.25@2.25; good to fancy, $2.25@2.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,800; all sold; active; steady to 5c lower; heavy, $4.45@4.55; light, $4.40@4.45; mixed, $4.40@4.45.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 185; shipments, 90. Market steady; prime, $3.00@3.50; feeders, $2.25@2.30; stockers and fat cows, $1.50@2.60; canners and bulls, $1.00@1.75; veal calves, $2.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,600; steady; light and mixed, $4.30@4.40; heavy, $4.35@4.45.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.—PROVISIONS—Closing—Pork—Supply is in excess of the demand; prime mess, Eastern, 71s 3d, easy; do Western, 61s 3d, easy. Lard—Holders offer spot freely and futures moderately; spot and January, 36s 6d, steady; February and March, 36s 9d, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer sparingly; new No. 2 winter, 7s 6d, easy; do spring, 7s 10d, easy. Flour—Holders offer moderately; 11s 6d, steady. Corn—Holders offer spot freely and futures moderately; spot, February, and March, 4s ½d, steady; January, 4s ½d, steady.

COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and 7,100 bales American. Wheat—Steady; demand fair; holders offer sparingly.

CHEESE—American, finest white and colored, 59s 6d per cwt.

New York, Jan. 26.—FLOUR—Receipts, 13,708 pkgs; exports, 4,048 brls, 16,629 sacks; more active, chiefly for West Indies, steady; sales, 12,900 brls.

WHEAT—Receipts, 2,200 bu; exports, none; sales, 2,912,000 bu; futures, none; spot market dull and nominally higher with options; No. 2 red, 95¼@96¾c in elevator, 97½c afloat, 96¼@98¼c free on board; No. 3 red, 89⅝@90c; No. 1 red, $1.07; No. 1 white, $1.00; options active, higher, strong, early ⅛c higher, advanced ⅝@1c, closed ⅜@¾c over yesterday, shorts covering; No. 2 red, January, closing at 95⅞c; February, 96¼@96⅞c, closing at 96⅛c; March 96⅜@97⅛c, closing at 97⅛c; April 98⅜@98⅞c, closing at 98⅞c; May 99⅞@$1.00¼, closing at $1.00; June 99⅝@$1.00⅛, closing at $1.00⅛; July 97@97⅜c, closing at 97c; August, closing at 94⅝c; December 96½@97c, closing at 96⅞c.

CORN—Receipts, 68,400 bu; exports, 27,500 bu; sales, 56,000 bu futures, 96,000 bu spot. Spot market dull, lower, and steady; No. 2, 43⅝@43¾c elevator, 44½@44⅝c afloat; No. 2 white, 43⅜c; No. 3, 39⅜@41c; ungraded mixed, 38⅝@48c; steamer mixed, 41¼@43¼c. Options dull, easier; January, 43⅝c; February, 43⅝c; March, 44⅝c; April, 45@45⅛c, closing at 45⅛c; May, 45⅝c.

OATS—Receipts, 47,000 bu; exports, 132 bu; sales, 20,000 bu futures; 91,000 bu spot; spot market stronger; quiet. Options dull; steady; January, 31½c; February, 31⅝c; March, 32⅜c; May 32⅝c spot; No. 2 white 34½@34⅝c; mixed Western, 28½@32½c; white do, 33@39⅞c; No. 2 Chicago, 32⅝c.

COFFEE—Options opened steady, unchanged to 5 points up, closed steady 5@10 points above yesterday; dull; sales 13,250 bags, including February, 15.50c; March, 15.40@15.45c; April, 15.40c; May, 15.40@15.45c; June 15.45c; July, 15.50c; August, 15.55@15.60c; September, 15.65c; October, 15.75c; December, 15.80c. Spot Rio quiet; fair cargoes, 17½c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet and easy; refined steady and in fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United closed at 84c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 45½@45¾c.

EGGS—Steady and quiet; Western, 15@15½c. Receipts, 5,098 pkgs.

BUTTER—Fine in fair demand and firm; Western dairy, 13@18c; do creamery, 18@27c; Elgin, 28@28½c.

CHEESE—Strong; Western, 10@11½c.

DRY GOODS—Indications are for a steady increase in the volume of business, though present operations are of a cautious character. Interest centres for the moment in prints, which await developments in the hands of jobbers, but which at first hands continue to exhibit an upward tendency as regards lines not advanced. Peabody, Lombard, Slater, and other solid prints were advanced 2¼ per cent or placed "at value."

Boston, Mass., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery at 26@27c; firsts, 24@25c; extra imitation creamery, 21@22c; seconds, 20c; factory, 16½@19c for fair to choice; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 25½@27c; firsts, 24@25c; good to choice dairy, 23@24c; fair to good, at 19@20c; Eastern creamery, 26@27c per lb for good to choice lots.

CHEESE—Choice new New York, 12@12½c per lb; firsts, 11@12c; seconds, 8@9c; Vermont extra, 11@12c; firsts, 9@10c; seconds, 7@8c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 18½@20c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 19@20c; Western choice, 17@18c per doz.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was strong but higher. Cash closed at $1.13; February, $1.13½; May, $1.20 bid; June, $1.20 bid. Cars on track, 38. Receipts, 5,488 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 26.—WHEAT—Some sales of sample wheat were made at an advance over yesterday, but on the whole the market was too dull to distinguish any change. Receipts were 104 cars, and 34 were shipped out. Offerings on the sample tables were fair in quality and quantity, but there was not enough demand from any source to clear away half the grain for sale. Some holders claimed to be asking the same prices as yesterday without being able to sell the wheat. Up to 12 o'clock but a few sales had been made, and those by two or three firms. Scarcely a local miller was buying. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, January, $1.15; February, $1.15; May, $1.19¾; track, $1.16; No. 1 Northern, January, $1.09; February $1.08; May, $1.05¼; track, $1.04@1.05; No. 2 Northern, January, 92c; February, 92c; May, 95c; track, 90@95c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firm and higher; No. 2 red, January, 94½@95c; February, 94½@95c; March, 96@96½c; April, 97@97⅝c; May, 98½@99c. Corn—Spot quiet but steady; nothing doing in futures; No. 4 high mixed track, 38½c; No. 3 mixed, in grain depot, 38½c; old No. 3 mixed, 34½c; old No. 2 mixed, elevator, 44c; No. 2 mixed in export elevator, 41¼c; No. 2 mixed, January and February, 41¼@41½c; March, 41¾@42c; April, 42¼@42⅝c; May, 43@44c. Oats—Spot more active and firm; No. 3 white, 32c; No. 2 white, elevator, 34c; futures, ¼@½c higher, but quiet: No. 2 white, January, 33¾@34¼c; February, 34¼@34½c; March, 34⅝@34⅞c; April, 35@35½c; May, 35½@36c.

Toledo, O., Jan. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat active; higher; cash, 99½c; May, $1.06½c; July, 89c. Corn dull; cash, 34½c. Oats quiet; cash, 27c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull, steady; cash, $5.30; March, $5.35.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; clover-seed, 150 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; clover-seed, 522 bags.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer; No. 2 winter red, spot and January, 92@92¼c; February, 92¼@92⅝c; March, 93⅜@94c; April, 95@95¼c; May, 96@96¼c; July, 92@92½c. Corn—Western firm; mixed, spot and January, 41@41¼c; February, 41⅛@41½c; March, 42@42½c; April, 42½@43c; May, 43@43½c; steamer, spot, 39¼@39½c. Oats—Inactive but steady; Western white, 32@33c; do mixed, 29@31c; graded No. 2 white, 33c asked.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 26.—GRAIN—Corn active; new high mixed, 30@30½c; new mixed, 30@30½c; new rejected, 29@29½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 27½@28½c; No. 3 white, 24@25½c. Rye quiet and nominal; No. 2, 47½@48c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.04; spirits, $1.06.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 69,600 bu; oats, 33,000 bu; rye, 1,100 bu; barley, 2,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 9,600 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 1,650 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 26.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 43½c.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 26.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 45c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO ENVELOPES, CONTAINING RELEASES, notes, and contracts. JULIUS WAHL, 218 La Salle-st., R. 616.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE YOUNG man as bookkeeper. Reference given. H N 51, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG man as stenographer and typewriter; speaks both English and German. Address Q 46, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED BOY AS butler. Call or address 631 Cleveland-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED mechanical engineer and draughtsman; authentic in figuring and constructing of iron work and machinery. S 154, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS assistant bookkeeper, cashier, or office work. R Q 27, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING OR SWEEPing out by the day. 2617 Fifth-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD FAMILIES FURnished with reliable domestics for housework. West End Ladies' Employment Bureau, 91 Warren-av., corner of Paulina-st. Open evenings.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady as matron, housekeeper, or infant's nurse. Best references. Address P 126, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO DO DEtective work. Address P 125, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE FURNISHING goods house young man, 18 to 20 years old, for office work, principally as bill clerk. Address, in own handwriting, R 108, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TEN HONEST, ENERGETIC MEN to sell lubricating oils in Western States and Territories on liberal commission. References required. A. G. HARBAUGH & CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGLY COMPETENT traveling salesmen who have an established trade to sell boots and shoes on commission. Address, for five days, R 35, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—AN HONEST BOY IN TEA STORE; age about 15. 879 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY 16 YEARS OLD; MUST LIVE ON South Side. 1558 Wabash-av., drug store.

Trades.

WANTED—TRIMMERS AT THE T. T. HAYdock Carriage Co., 12th and Plum-sts., Cincinnati, O.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN LOCATED OUTside large cities to represent, in his own locality, a large N. Y. house; good salary. References exacted. Address Supt. Mfg. House, Lock Box 1610, N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THIS AND ALL other large cities in the West to open a branch store for the sale of our goods. Small capital and references required. STANTON BROS., Dayton, O.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIENCE in drafting to assist making patterns for ladies' garments. Address with reference and salary expected T 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN CAPABLE OF MANaging our business outside city; $65 salary; must deposit nominal cash security; don't call unless ready to close contract and begin work. 86, 169 State-st.

WANTED—MAN WHO IS WELL ACQUAINTED with handling railroad, municipal, and other bonds; must give full references as to ability and standing. R 178, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN FULLY ACQUAINTED WITH management of bank, including investment securities; parties must give good reference as to standing and ability. R 177, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WHO HAS HAD LARGE EXperience in buying and selling commercial paper; parties must have full references as to their ability and standing. R 176, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $60 per month in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 sample free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. Merrill Mfg. Co., over 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WELL EDUCATED, REFINED young woman as nurse for a child of 18 months. Address T 52, Tribune office, stating experience and other qualifications.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1313 MICHIGAN-AV., SECOND FLAT—NICELY furnished rooms, with board.

2525 WABASH-AV.—BOARD FOR TWO; $10, with large room.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms; excellent table board; only a few boarders taken. Best city references. Those desirous of a pleasant, home-like place at reasonable rates it will pay to investigate.

North Side.

73 RUSH-ST.—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE; ALSO smaller rooms, with board.

241 E. OHIO-ST.—CHOICE AND COMFORTABLE double and single rooms, with board; moderate prices; home comforts. Table board.

346 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—A LARGE, well furnished front parlor with board.

408 LA SALLE-AV.—SECOND FLOOR SUITE, large closets, hot and cold water, connecting bathroom, board; private family; adults. Reference.

West Side.

12 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK—NEWly furnished room; board if desired.

Hotels.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF ROOMS FOR FOUR gentlemen in private family on West Side; terms not to exceed $110 per month. R Q 52, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER DESIRED BY WIDOW IN EUROPEAN hotel in Chicago; has elegant furniture and big trade; small capital required. Address MRS. H. EMMERSON, Post-Office, Appleton, Wis.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM FIVE TO twenty thousand dollars, in a light business; want money to extend business; safe business. Address R 152, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS YOUR HARVEST—JUST OUT. DURgin's Horseshoe Puzzle; chance of a lifetime; sells fast; big commission; $3 to $8 a day; samples and directions mailed on receipt of 10c. DURGIN TOY CO., Pittsfield, Mass.

LADY AGENTS WANTED FOR NEW RUBBER undergarments; liberal pay; write or call. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' WORNout garments. Call or address SAM J. BURLING, 88 W. Randolph-st.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 158 Washington-st., near La Salle.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81 AND 83 East Van Buren-st. Established in 1875 for storage of household goods. Private compartments.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—A DIAMOND STUD ABOUT ONEhalf carat, pure white, cost $27.50, will sell for $19.50. Address O 143, Tribune office.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—AT $25—OR TO EXCHANGE—A thoroughbred red Irish setter, clear all-red coat, 1 year old, partly broke. O 145, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

Several very choice investments, from $125,000 to $300,000, in central business property. Particulars on application.

J. P. WHITE & SON, Room 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SEND FOR GOODRIDGE'S REAL Estate Investment Sheets. 144 La Salle-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—$2,250—2-STORY BRICK STORE AND flat on business street, paying over 15 per cent; fine investment. 79 Thirty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—SACRIFICE—WE WILL sell for less than 60 per cent the northwest corner Cottage Grove-av. and 40th-st. than you can buy either corner of 39th-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Call or address OWNERS, Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS OR CAPITALISTS—Owing to sickness we can sell a choice corner with plans for 14 houses already figured on at a bargain; situated between Lake-av. and Drexel-boulevard, between 40th and 43d-sts. OWNER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 80.

FOR SALE—AT BARGAIN—MY 2-STORY STONE front residence, with 2-story brick barn; terms satisfactory; possession immediately. No. 3627 Vernon-av.

West Side.

FOR SALE—BEST SUBDIVISION IN THE MARket today is Clyde, on Ogden-av., between 26th and 31st-sts., where C., B. & Q. and Illinois Central cross; fare 7c; this is not a piece of naked prairie, but a pleasant, homelike village, 30 feet higher than Western-av.; lots, $200 to $350; monthly payments. FREDERIKSEN & CO., 181 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CHOICE DOCK PROPerty on west side of North Branch, with C. & N. W. R. R. switch tracks laid; suitable for lumber, coal, manufacturing, or any business using river and rail. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 605 Rialto Building.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—

Northeast corner 18th and Morgan-sts., 3 new 2-story brick stores and flats, well rented; lot 66x108 to alley; easy terms. Look at them and call on

J. P. WHITE & SON, Room 13, 95 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE TRACT OF land for immediate subdivision in Cook County, situated on the northwest corner of Ashland-av. and Sixty-third-st., and containing forty acres. This is the highest and most beautifully located piece of ground in the Town of Lake. It has half a mile of frontage on Sixty-third-st. and Ashland-av., and can readily be retailed within a year at more than 100 per cent profit. For a capitalist or syndicate looking for property to subdivide this is especially desirable. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—THE FINEST 20 ACRES AT Washington Heights, in Sec. 7, 37, 13; depot on the property.

20 or 40 acres in S. W. ¼ Sec. 12, 38, 13; depots and manufactories all around it.

10 acres at Fernwood; will retail well.

10 acres at Brown's Mills, Hyde Park; suitable for subdivisions at once; also other choice acre tracts.

J. P. WHITE & SON, Room 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—I OFFER FOR SALE THE finest twenty acres in Cook County, situated E ½, W. ½, W. ½, S. W. ¼, S. 39, 13, in Cicero Township, a few miles only from Chicago. Write to MRS. M. E. S. RANSOM, No. 334 Main-st., Lexington, Ky., for price and particulars; no purchasers only.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—

Chance for a builder—2 lots on Langley-av., near 43d-st., and one lot on State-st., near 34th-st. Will sell without pay down and furnish money to help improve.

J. P. WHITE & SON, Room 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT GENEVA, ILL., THE MOST CONvenient 70-acre farm within half mile to depot; buildings all new; all the modern improvements in house; if not sold by March 1 will be rented. Address Box 175, Geneva, Ill.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—223 JUDSON-AV.—GOOD frame house and lot 70x239 to alley; cheap. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 144 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—ACRES AT PARK MANOR, 71-ST., and South Park-av., very cheap. Address PRESCOTT'S bath-rooms, 101 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW 5-ACRE TRACTS FRONTING on Twelfth-st., near Ridgeland-av.; only $4,300 each; convenient to Wisconsin Central Depot; streets all graded and sidewalks down; each block will make 48 lots, costing you less than $90 a lot; very easy payments. JOHN WAIN, 123 La Salle-st., Rooms 10 and 11.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

CHANCELLOR L. JENKS deals largely in San Diego property; would like to confer with parties interested in that wonderful city previous to Feb. 10. After that date his address will be at the Hotel Del Coronado. Chicago office, 95 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—THOSE WISHING QUICK SALES OF subdivisions by experienced hands, best of references given, should address O 160, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—640 ACRES OF FINE PRAIRIE land 20 miles from Chase County, Nebraska. Will guarantee this smooth, good land. P 109, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY FROM $1,000 TO $8,000 in value in live town, 15,000 inhabitants; six railroads; county seat. Want stock general merchandise, furniture, hardware, lumber, or live stock. What have you? Address Lock-Box 1465, Ottumwa, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE BUSINESS CORNER at Irving Park, 83x125, $20 per foot; also lot 100x160, choice residence lot in Toledo, $50 per foot; both free and clear. "OWNER," 115 Dearborn-st., Room 80.

50 LOTS TO EXCHANGE IN PULLMAN. Address H R 95, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY NOW ENGAGED IN BANKING IN THE most flourishing city on Puget Sound is desirous of increasing the capital of the bank from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. This is a grand opportunity for a young man seeking a first-class business opening, or for any one desiring a profitable investment. Will be in the city for a few days only, and will give full information to parties with capital. Address R 125, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS SALOON, 218 BLUE ISLAND-AV., 2 billiard and 2 pool tables; an excellent opportunity for two enterprising young men. Apply KEELY BREWING CO., Foot of 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 CORNER SALOON, WITH good liquor trade; cheap; good chance for live man; must be sold at once. Inquire at 105 West Polk-st.

FOR SALE—

A handsome mahogany letter case: 140 pigeonholes; suitable for hotel or large newspaper office. Inquire of CASHIER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF DRY GOODS—DESIRABLE stock of dry goods, well located in a thrifty county seat in Central Indiana; rare chance for a live dry goods merchant; will be sold cheap. Address BENJAMIN ROBINSON, Delphi, Ind.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE with an established trade, located at Hammond, Ind. S 19, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST FULL ROLLER FLOURING mills in Central Dakota is for sale at a reasonable price and on easy terms. Capacity, 125 barrels. Good local trade. Purchase wheat direct from farmers. Address First Bank of Ashton, Ashton, Dak.

WANTED—A GOOD ARCHITECT WITH $10,000 or over in business connected with architecture, requiring trips into the country; one thoroughly capable of taking charge of work; his money will always be secure; no danger of loss. Address P 153, Tribune office.

$100—UNUSUAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—Right party with over $100 can make $2,000 to $5,000 annually managing branch office. Dunlap Electric Co., Knoxville, Ia.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT LAST WE HAVE FOUND THE ONLY RELIAble oracle in the city! Would you know the future? We recommend all to consult Mrs. Franks on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits, removals, and speculations of all kinds; can advise all in trouble of body, mind, and estate; causes the single to marry, and the married to be contented; ladies special attention; charms and talismans; brings the separated together, removes evil influence, jealousy; gives to all the nervous and depressed a better condition; locates disease and cures at once; electric, magnetic, and other remedies; when to make profitable investments; is also a palmetrist; advertises nothing but what she can do, and succeeds where all others fail; three questions by mail, 25 cents in stamps. State age and sex. MRS. FRANKS, 541 Wabash-av.

ARRIVED—MME. DE VERE TELLS YOUR ENtire life while in a trance; never fails to bring parted together. Parlors 402 West Madison-st., Bell 2.

LU LU ST. JOHN, CLAIRVOYANT, HAS REturned. Call 159 West Madison-st., Room 5.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM. Parlors at 30 Ogden-av., opposite Union Park.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—MME. JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies 50c and $1.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SPECIAL NOTICE—SEAL AND plush cloaks on time—We have a fine assortment of plush cloaks and wraps, cloth Newmarkets, plain and braided; also a large line of broadcloths and Henriettas in the latest fall shades and colorings; gents' clothing and overcoats custom or ready made, and watches and jewelry sold on weekly payments at the Special Credit Parlor of SHOWERS & MILLER, Suite 10 and 11 Japanese Building, State and Jackson.

PERSONAL—MRS. THOMAS, MANICURE AND chiropodist, Room 16 Japanese Building, 243 State.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. First National Bank B'lding. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY—(UNDER THE DIRECtion of the Servite Sisters) southwest corner of West Van Buren-st. and Albany-av., Chicago, Ill. One of the largest and most thoroughly equipped and successful institutions for young ladies in the United States. The musical department is unsurpassed. Full courses of study. Exceptionally fine advantages. Pupils can enter at any time. Send for catalogue. MOTHER SUPERIOR.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING EXCLUSIVEly. Skilled individual instruction. Speed classes. McDONALD'S School, 412 Chicago Opera-House.

VOICE PRODUCTION AND THE ART OF SINGing. MR. J. E. WEBSTER, composer and vocalist (late Principal North London Academy), Royal Academy method. Special fees for talent. Voices tested on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 71 Central Music-Hall from 1:30 till 6 p. m. For list of Mr. W.'s songs see Prospectus.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences purchased without delay. F., 3255 Calumet-av.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL PAY CASH FOR household goods. O 147, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON INdiana-av., south of 33th-st., from Feb. 1 to May, 1890. S 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1406 MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD, 14-room house. Call on owner, WM. M. DEE, 165 Adams-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES corner of Lake and Oakwood-avs., from $65 to $100 per month; location unsurpassed; possession given at once; rent free to May 1. FRANK H. KNAPP, Room 66, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"ARMOUR FLATS"—

Dearborn, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. Elegant 6 and 7 room flats with every convenience; finished in hardwood; vegetable cellars, storeroom, etc.; cheapest flats in the city.

GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM BRICK FLATS, 209 and 211½ W. Adams-st. 151 La Salle-st., Room 11.

North Side.

TO RENT—3 TO 6 ROOM FLATS IN THIS DESIRable locality at $12 to $30; concessions to first-class tenants. Inquire HOYT'S Renting Office, 40 Pine-st. Open at all hours.

TO RENT—400 WEBSTER-AV., NEAR LINCOLN—New, elegant 3-story flats, 6 and 7 rooms each, bay windows, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Inquire at BUTLER & CO., 898 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—282 WABASH-AV., CORNER VAN Buren-st., "The Avon"—Large, nicely furnished front rooms, $4 to $9 per week, $1 to $2 per day.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping; $24 a month; bath, etc. Also nice front room for two. Palmer House Flats. Ask elevator boy. 167 Wabash-av., near Monroe-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; REAsonable; heat, gas, bath, etc. 549½ Washington-boulevard, top flat.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK, 70X120; elevator, boilers, engine, and steam coils; well adapted for manufacturing; good light. Apply at 78 La Salle-st., Room 5, or 521 Taylor-st. T. DEMPSTER.

STORE FOR RENT—NO. 23 LAKE-ST., FIVE stories and basement; elevator; everything first-class. Apply to Estate of F. C. PORTER, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

STORE TO LET—WILL RENT PART OR whole of elegant salesroom, well lighted, 33x170 feet, being 2d floor of 294 Wabash-av.; best location for sewing machines, sample furniture, pianos, etc., etc. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE 194 CLARK-ST. INQUIRE at Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 35 MICHIGAN-AV., 24x132 feet, four stories and basement, new elevator and ten horse-power gas engine. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR DRUG STORE, A GOOD, NEW, large room corner 21st-st. and Ashland-av.; also convenient offices for doctors on upper floor. Apply at 918 S. Ashland-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 191 State-st., Palmer House Block, 20x150. Apply to J. T. SHAYNE, No. 193 State-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR OFFICE AT 127 La Salle-st.; also fine offices, and a hall to seat 500 at 167 Washington-st.; all under half price.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 51 AND 53 FRANKlin-st.; very light; power elevator free; no charge for office partitions and shelving; rent moderate. Apply in store below, or at J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 196 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS, WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, $25 and upwards, in the Union Manufacturing Building, corner Canal and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—

21,000 square feet, second, third, and fourth floors each 40x175, together or separately, Nos. 212 and 214 Randolph-st.; elevator, front and rear entrance, well lighted; very centrally located; cheap if taken at once. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 LA Salle-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral security.

EXTENSIVE GOLD MINE FOR SALE—

To be sold at public auction by the undersigned, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of Halifax, on Thursday the Fourteenth day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, that extensive, valuable, and well-equipped Gold Mine known as the Dufferin GOLD MINE situate on the Atlantic coast, about ninety miles east of said city. Daily mail from Halifax. Telegraph office at Salmon River, four miles from the works. Salmon River Harbor never freezes, and is safe and easy of access. The mine embraces 343 areas, each 150x250 feet, all in one block. The entire area measures fifteen hundred feet in width across, and eight thousand five hundred and fifty feet along the lodes. The leases have nearly fourteen years to run, and can at any time be renewed for a period of twenty-one years, upon payment of two dollars per area. Within this area is a belt of veins dipping on each side of an anticlinal. They have been found by tests made on the surface to extend upwards of 4,000 feet. The ore has been partially removed to a depth of 200 feet over a distance of about 700 feet, and to a depth averaging about 70 feet over an additional 1,000 feet in length or thereabouts. The veins are of various width, the largest averaging about ten feet of solid quartz.

This mine was discovered in the autumn of 1880, but was not worked to any extent until the autumn of 1881. It has yielded up to the end of November 31,012 ounces of gold from 64,558 tons of quartz, according to the sworn returns made to the Mines Office. The gold can be produced at a cost which will leave a very handsome margin of profit.

The mine is operated by machinery worked by water power, the power being transmitted by a line of wire rope running from the water wheel to the mine—a distance of about 4,750 feet—and lying parallel to the outcrop of said veins, at a distance therefrom of about fifty feet. The Salmon River crosses the property twice. It supplies the hoisting and pumping power, and the same water is afterwards used to drive the crusher. The latter has thirty-eight stamps, and there is ample water power to operate three times that number. Sixty stamps can be operated with the present machinery. Of the 130 horse-power existing for pumping and hoisting only about twenty-five is used. There are about 700 acres of well timbered and well watered land owned with the mine. This partly covers the areas, and where it does not immediately adjoins them. It is also provided with a steam plant to operate hoisting gear and pumps in case of accident to the transmission power, a sawmill, sufficient for the requirements of the property, a tramway from the mine to the crusher for carrying quartz, and stables, offices, and boarding-houses, sufficient to accommodate a large number of employes.

The mine is owned and has been operated by a partnership, and owing to the death of one of the principal owners it has to be sold to enable his estate to be settled. A good title will be given.

Terms, ten per cent cash, balance within thirty days from day of sale. The deposit to be forfeited in case the purchaser fails to complete the purchase within that time. Further particulars can be had on reference to N. H. MEAGHER, Q. C., Bedford Row, Halifax, or to JAMES DUGGAN & SONS, Auctioneers, Bedford Row.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at 6 per cent; no commissions. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Blk

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums from $800 to $50,000 at lowest current rates; money on hand. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGE commercial paper, merchandise, personal property, furniture, etc., and on any kind of securities Goods stored and advances made. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 South Canal-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $25,000 AT 5 PER CENT UPON improved city property; smaller sums at 6 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

WANTED—$100,000 ON DOWN-TOWN BUSINESS property at 4½ or 5 per cent. Address R W 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—$30,000 ON BUSINESS PROPERTY centrally located. O 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $20,000 OR $10,000 TO join the writer with same amount to increase a business which has now invested $30,000; well established and paying large profits. R 148, Tribune.

WANTED—$100,000; SPECIAL CAPITAL FOR good business already established. R 179, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY PARTY WORTH $75,000, 16 BUILDing loans of $3,500 each, at 6 per cent. No broker need answer. Address OAKLAND, South Side. R 35, Tribune office.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON COOK COUNTY real estate, in sums to suit, at low rates of interest; 5 per cent and over, according to location, improvements, rental, etc.; no delay. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in sums to suit. JULIUS WAHL & CO., Room 615, 218 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE—THE COPARTNERship heretofore existing between Louis Olcese and John Lagorio is dissolved by mutual consent, John Lagorio retiring. The business will be carried on at the old stand by Louis Olcese, who assumes all indebtedness and collects all outstanding accounts. Chicago, Jan. 26, '89.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES AND MULES at J. S. Cooper's Union Stock-Yards stable every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 a. m. during year. Parties having horses to dispose of must have them on premises day before sale. City parties desiring information call at 174 Michigan-av.

CALL AND SEE BARGAINS IN SECONDhand rockaways, carriages, and sleighs, taken in exchange for new work. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, 292 and 294 Wabash-av.

HORSE BRAND BAKER WITH HORSE stamped inside are the strongest horse blankets.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

We are now receiving a large assortment of the following pianos, in French Walnut, Butternut, Mahogany, and Rosewood casings.

DECKER & SONS PIANOS, VOSE & SONS PIANOS, CHASE BROS. PIANOS, ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS.

We challenge comparison with any piano in the market in workmanship, tone, and durability.

AND ASK NO FANCY PRICES.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

WAREROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND THE NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANOS. Also KIMBALL ORGANS. LOW PRICES. EASY PAYMENTS.

Old Instruments taken in exchange. PIANOS TO RENT—also tuned and repaired.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS Of Standard Make, little used. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

TWO CHICKERING SQUARE. ONE STEINWAY BABY GRAND. ONE STEINWAY SQUARE. ONE WEBER BABY GRAND.

All in fine condition and will be sold at a bargain. Our assortment is the largest in the Northwest, consisting of CHICKERING, COLBY, SCHUBERT, BAUS & CO., GABLER, BOSTON PIANO CO., and KURTZMAN PIANOS. Old instruments taken in exchange. EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED. E. G. NEWELL & CO., 223 State-st.

ESTEY PIANOS Have an absolutely perfect repeating action. Built in handsomely designed ebony and light wood cases. Camp & Co., Gilbert, and other makes.

EASY PAYMENTS. NO FANCY PRICES.

ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

MASON & HAMLIN'S UNEQUALED PIANOS with Mason & Hamlin's Patent Stringer.

A few of these superb instruments, which have been slightly used, but fully equal to new, at reduced prices. One second hand two-manual pedal bass Mason & Hamlin organ, at a great bargain. Discontinued styles of Mason & Hamlin organs from $40 upward.

149 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

$10 DOWN AND $6 MONTHLY BUYS AN ELegant new upright piano. Call and get prices. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

AMONG THE BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS ARE

2 fine Decker Bros., 2 Hallet & Davis, 1 Haines Bros., 2 Arion, 1 H. M. Higgins, 1 J. M. Young, 2 Estey & Camp, 1 Bradbury, 1 Steck, and 3 Estey; all in fine condition. Call on us before purchasing. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

SHONINGER PIANOS. CASH—MANUFACTURERS' PRICES—TIME. New pianos rented; rent money allowed on purchase. Second-hand pianos, $50, $75, $100. Easy payments. B. SHONINGER, 215 State-st.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS., Offer a choice selection of 50 second-hand pianos, many of them standard makes. These instruments are undergoing thorough repairs, rendering them serviceable for a number of years. Prices range from $25 and upwards. Sold for cash or time to suit purchasers.

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS—Tone and durability unsurpassed; pianos rented and exchanged; manufacturers' prices; time payments. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., Mfrs., 237 State and 55 Jackson-st.

$10 DOWN, $7 PER MONTH, WILL BUY A new upright piano, 7⅓ octave, triple strung; price, with cover and stool, $185. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

BARGAINS—25 SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Weber, Hallet & Davis, Bauer, Emerson, Briggs, and other makers; some nearly new; $75 up; all in fine condition; $5 to $10 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$5 MONTHLY PAYMENTS WILL BUY A good square piano, fully guaranteed. Prices $100 to $150. REED TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st.

A CONCERT GRAND, USED BY LEADING artists, for sale at a bargain. Suitable for hall or school. W. W. Kimball Co., State and Jackson.

YOU CAN ALWAYS GET A BARGAIN. New or second hand pianos at 150 State-st. J. O. TWICHELL.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 1629 Wabash-av. MRS. RICHER, Experienced Midwife.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRIC BATHS—VAPOR, LOBSTER, OCEAN brine, medicated, and plain water baths. Rooms 14-18 Japanese Building, 243 State-st., 9 to 7.

STYLISH OUTSIDE GARMENTS, TO ORDER, IN plush and cloth, tailor lined. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 113 and 115 State-st., next to Mandel Bros.

WANTED—COPYING OF ANY DESCRIPTION, OR envelopes to address, at home, by a lady experienced in such work. For particulars call on Cashier Tribune Co.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO. Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.

S.S. Ems, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 5:30 a. m.
S.S. Trave, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 10 a. m.
S.S. Fulda, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1 p. m.
S.S. Lahn, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 3 p. m.
S.S. Elbe, Saturday, Feb. 16, 6 a. m.
S.S. Aller, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 9 a. m.

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	* 9:30 am	* 6:10 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 1:15 pm §10:30 pm	§12:01 pm § 6:50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	* 9:30 am § 1:15 pm §10:30 pm	* 6:10 pm §12:01 pm § 6:50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 1:15 pm	§12:01 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm §10:35 pm	§ 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9:00 am § 9:00 pm	* 6:50 pm * 6:25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X 8:30 am § 7:30 am * 7:30 pm § 9:05 pm * 8:00 am	X 1:45 pm *10:30 am § 9:55 pm * 6:30 am *10:30 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha & Madison	*11:30 am § 3:00 pm	* 1:50 pm § 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am § 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm § 6:30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 3:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	* 3:00 pm † 9:05 pm	§ 1:50 pm § 6:30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am * 4:45 pm	* 7:00 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:30 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	* 9:00 am	* 6:50 pm
Dixon & Sterling	* 3:45 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Tremont House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal, cor. of Adams-st. The line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to Denver, Omaha, Concordia, Kas., St. Joseph, Atchison, and Kansas City.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12:01 pm	* 2:35 pm
Omaha, Cheyenne & Denver	* 1:00 pm	*10:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	† 1:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:50 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:50 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:55 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 5:50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	* 8:35 pm	* 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:35 pm	§ 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 pm	* 3:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:00 am	* 3:20 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	11:00 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	4:00 pm	10:30 am

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; c Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 8:40 am	† 6:55 pm
Vestibule Ex. to Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison	* 1:40 pm	* 1:20 pm
Streator and Joliet Accom.	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
California Express	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Office, 212 Clark-st., corner Adams.

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot, Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 3.00 PM	* 1.30 PM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	* 11.30 PM	* 7.25 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9.00 PM	* 7.15 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	* 9.00 AM	* 8.00 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Express	* 11.30 PM	* 7.25 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	* 5.30 PM	* 9.25 AM

*Daily. •Daily except Sunday.

KANKAKEE LINE C. I. St. L. & C.

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	6:30 pm
Do. Night Express	§ 8:05 pm	§ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Wisconsin Central Line.

City ticket offices, 205 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and depot corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av. Through trains depart for Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, *7:30 p. m. and *10:30 p. m.; Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, and Neenah, *8:30 a. m. and *3:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m. and *10:30 p. m.; Ashland, Duluth, Lake Superior, *3:00 p. m.; Waukesha, *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m. and *10:30 p. m.

Trains marked * run daily; †daily except Sunday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5:00 a m	† 6:10 pm
New York & Boston Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:30 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:40 p m	†10:20 am
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 am
Night Express	‡ 9:10 p m	* 7:00 am
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 6:10 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:55 p m	† 6:40 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	*10:10 p m	* 6:40 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 2:50 pm	§ 9:30 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:50 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	§11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accomodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted. Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot of residence in Eastern cities.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	8:10 am	5:00 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Vestibuled Limited	* 7:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Wheeling Express	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express	*10:25 pm	* 5:30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	*10:05 am

*Daily. All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Limited Ex	x 8:10 pm	x 8:25 am
New York and Boston Limited	x 2:25 pm	x 11:25 pm
Philadelphia Express	x 2:25 pm	x 11:25 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 8:45 am	o 7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:25 pm	x 9:30 am
Hammond Accommodation	o 5:40 am	o 7:55 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x 2:25 pm	x 11:25 pm

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:00 pm	7:10 am

All trains daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:05 am	*12:40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 pm	§ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12:00 m * 5:20 pm * 6:25 pm	* 3:35 pm * 6:40 am * 7:45 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	9:30 am	10:00 am
Detroit & Saginaw Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines.

C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express (daily)	[illegible]	7:30 am
Pennsylvania Special (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:00 am	[illegible]
Fast Line (daily)	3:15 pm	9:20 pm
Limited Express (daily)	5:30 pm	9:55 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	11:30 pm	7:30 am

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:00 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 9:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address H. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 193 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 65 Clark-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday Excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Continued.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	§ 5:30 pm §10:30 pm *11:30 am	§ 9:30 am § 7:00 am § 7:00 pm
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†10:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:00 am * 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm	*10:30 am * 1:15 pm * 4:00 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	§10:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco	§12:00 pm §10:40 pm	§ 1:00 pm § 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	§12:00 pm §10:40 pm	§ 2:30 pm ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10:40 pm	‡ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Washington Express	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Council Bluffs Vestibule Express	*12:45 pm	*12:30 pm
Peoria Express	†12:45 pm	† 2:30 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Vestibule Express	* 1:45 pm	* 2:30 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	* 1:45 pm	* 1:15 pm
Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Exp.	* 2:15 pm	* 1:15 pm
St. Jo'ph & Atchison Vestibule Ex	* 2:15 pm	* 1:15 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:15 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. (Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Dubuque, Des Moines, and St. Joseph. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining cars. Palace sleeping cars, combination smoking cars, and modern day coaches. City ticket offices, No. 106 Clark-st. (Opera House Block), Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Tremont House. Depot, corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	*10:30 pm	*10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10:30 pm	*10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	* 4:30 pm	*10:10 am

*Daily.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	8:30 pm	1:45 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottawa Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Exp.	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom	4:30 pm	9:30 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	* 8:00 am	* 7:35 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*11:40 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 3:30 pm	* 7:35 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:55 am

WAS NO "SHINING MARK."

HOW A YOUNG MAN'S CHARITY LED TO EMBARRASSMENTS.

A Beggar's Tale of Woe Opens the Purse of a Clerk Who, Is Immediately Visited by Scores of Mendicants—Hebrews Meet at Kiaro's Hall to Feast and Make Merry—Board of Trade Operations—Other Local Items.

Last Monday a man scantily dressed in ragged clothes entered the down-town office of a large manufactory, where many clerks are employed. Beginning with the cashier he slowly worked his way to the rear of the room. Nearly all cut him short and would not listen to the story he was anxious to tell. Those who did listen shook their heads when he had finished. Finally he reached a young clerk in the rear of the room. To him he said that he was a stranger in the city. He was a mechanic and had come from South Bend in search of a job. His clothes had been stolen in a lodging house, and he had had to replace them with the rags he wore. All his money was gone. He had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours and he had slept the night before in a shed. If he had some better clothes and a little money with which to buy a morsel of food, so that he might not drop down in the street from exhaustion, he believed he could get some work.

The clothes were ragged, the man looked faint, and the clerk had a tender heart. So he gave the distressed mechanic a dollar and told him that if he would meet him at half-past 12 at his boarding-house on Wabash avenue, not far from the office, he would give him a suit of old but decent clothes. The man went away, after thanking the clerk, whom he called "a noble benefactor." After the man had gone some of the other employés made fun of their associate, calling him a "soft mark," and using other vulgar phrases with which meanness seeks to chill the ardor of benevolence.

The "noble benefactor" was at his boarding-house at the appointed hour, but the ragged mechanic was not there. At first he thought he might have lost the number. Then doubt began to spring up in his mind, and he returned to the office uncertain whether he had been a samaritan or a "sucker."

He had been at work but a few minutes when a man entered the office, and passing by all the other workers without honoring them with a glance went up to the young clerk and said that he had come in that morning on the Alton train. He had unfortunately lost the check to his trunk, which held all his clothes and money. If he could get 50 cents, however, to pay some storage charges he could redeem his trunk and be all right again. The clerk refused, with some harshness of language, and the man left, looking surprised.

About 8 o'clock a woman entered the office and walking directly up to the clerk handed him what purported to be a telegram from Milwaukee, and which said "your husband died suddenly today. Come on at once." The woman wanted a little money with which to pay her fare to Milwaukee, so that she might look upon the features of her dear husband [tears] before he was laid away in the cold ground. [Sobs.] The young man said "get out" and she took his advice, only saying that she thought he was a gentleman, but now she knew better.

Just before closing time a man marched up to the clerk and said he was on his way to Louisville to see if a boy who was in custody there was the one who had been stolen from him years before, and for whom he had searched in vain all over the country. Fifty cents, with other small sums that the benevolence of other noble-hearted Chicagoans had enriched him with, would pay his fare to Louisville, and perhaps enable a loving father to clasp once more to his bosom a long lost boy. The "father," a large man, with an iron-gray beard, and scar on the left cheek, did not get what he asked for, and may be still in town looking for that necessary 50 cents. Should he call on people they would do well to give him what he wants, for his language when refused, according to the clerk, is blasphemous and vulgar.

The next day six persons called on the clerk and wanted money for various purposes. Wednesday there were eight. Thursday there were ten. Then the man in charge of the office notified the clerk that he had noticed with suspicion the large number of persons who had been calling on him during the week, some male, some female, but all apparently disreputable. That thing must stop, and he would have to be more select in his acquaintance or it would be necessary to discharge him. The frightened clerk told his chief the whole story. He told him the circumstances of his first lapse into philanthropy and how bitterly he regretted it. He had seen what such acts might lead to, and would swear that he would never offend again.

The chief pardoned him, touched by his penitence. Now there hangs conspicuous at the entrance to the office a large placard, which says: "All tramps, beggars, and swindlers will take notice that the benevolent young man who used to work in this place has been dismissed. So do not waste your time here, but move on."

"THE PROPRIETOR."

Many read the sign Friday and Saturday, but none ventured in, and the clerk breathes again.

MAYOR ROCHE AND THE "L" ROADS.

He Is Favorable to Rapid Transit—Action He Has Taken.

At the meeting of the Chicago Rapid Transit Association at the Princess Rink on West Madison street last Tuesday some of the speakers made an attack on Mayor Roche for his alleged opposition to elevated roads, and the following language occurs in the preamble of the resolutions presented at the meeting:

"The street railway corporations during the whole of last year have apparently so directed the operations of the Executive and Legislative Departments of this city as to embarrass, delay, and to threaten with final defeat every measure calculated to afford a tried and sure means of rapid transit by elevated steam railways."

So far as this resolution refers to Mayor Roche it is unqualifiedly false. The fact is that the Mayor has approved two elevated railroad ordinances passed by the Council—the one in March, the other in December. He vetoed the first, the alley "L" road ordinance for a road between State and Wabash avenue, for the purpose of introducing amendments that would safe-guard the rights of the property-owners and of the city. One of those amendments provided for the deposit of $100,000 in the City Treasury as a guarantee that the road would be built, the amount becoming forfeited to the city in case of failure to build. This was the first time in the history of the city that municipal rights were so safe-guarded. Following the example set in March it was also stipulated in the Lake Street Elevated Road ordinance passed towards the close of December that $100,000 should be deposited as a guarantee of good faith, and the Mayor compelled the company backing the scheme to enter into other agreements for protecting the city's and the property-owners' interests. Mindful of the popular feeling in favor of rapid transit he did not impose conditions so onerous that they could not be accepted. In point of fact, it he erred at all it was on the side of too great liberality towards one of the schemes, the Lake street, which should have been compelled to procure a right of way by petition, purchase, or condemnation across the river to some point in the business district. The terminus of the road will now be on the west line of Canal street, which will militate considerably against the rapid transit idea.

But the complaint above quoted appears to have been made in behalf of a scheme which has so far failed to secure the requisite petition of the property-owners, and which has not come within the purview of the city Executive. Its first petition was admitted to be defective by its promoters. The route had to be changed in order to meet a new set of conditions, and a new petition was gotten up. That too was claimed to be defective. The Council committee, composed of fourteen West Side Aldermen, so declared it unanimously. It has not even been reported to the Council. The committee deferred action to give the promoters a chance to make the petition sufficient. They have thus far failed to do so. They presented a petition signed by the West Park Board, not only for the park frontage, but for the boulevard frontage as well, thus depriving the property-owners on either side of the boulevard of all right in the matter. The committee, on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, refused, under the circumstances, to consider the signature of the Park Board valid. The law which provides that the petition for a right of way for an elevated or a surface road shall bear the signatures of the owners of a majority of the property on consecutive miles was passed at the instance of some of the gentlemen who are now exclaiming against its operation. It was urged by the owners along Jackson street to protect their property. It is now being used by the owners along Ogden avenue and Randolph street to protect their property, as they say. The Councilmen could not oppose the law or ignore it. Ald. Badenoch and Ald. White, two of the best men in the Council, whose integrity is above suspicion, are members of the committee before which this question was considered. They are both in favor of "L" roads. Ald. Badenoch has signed his own frontage on Randolph street for an "L" road. Both the Aldermen have opposed the ordinance for the road proposed by the critics of the Mayor because the petition was insufficient. In fact, it is admittedly so. How then can the Mayor be held responsible for the failure of the scheme? Why should he be denounced because of a failure with which he has not had the remotest connection.

Is this another part of the plan of campaign against him? There is no doubt that "L" roads and rapid transit are needed in Chicago, but neither can be secured through violation of the law or by denunciation of the Mayor. If the law is defective, if it imposes too stringent restrictions on the promoters of such projects, let it be repealed or amended. But it comes with bad grace from those who urged the passage of the law to protect their private interests to complain against it when it stands in the way of an enterprise out of which they expect to make profit.

WITH FEASTING AND DANCING.

Hebrews Pass a Merry Evening at Kiare's Hall.

Kiare's Hall at No. 72 North Clark street was a gay place last night. Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 46, I. O. F. S. of L., held its seventeenth annual banquet and ball. The banquet was exclusively a married folks' affair, but the young people held sway in the dance that followed. The banquet was an elaborate one, and the toasts were as follows:

"Our Country—Made for man by man," Nathan Foster.

"Our Order—Its foundation sound; not built by boodlers," Jacob Kuhn.

"1870-1889—Seventeen years of a partnership and no failure," George Braham.

"Our Officers—The mile posts which we follow," Emanuel Greenburg.

"The Ladies—They are here, and may they always be with us," Isaac Gelder.

"The Press—An engine of wondrous power, and we must have it," Sol H. Myers.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Coppales, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. I. Gelder, Mr. and Mrs. S. Dymonds, Mr. and Mrs. Braham, Mr. and Mrs. Waixel, Mr. and Mrs. E. Greenburg, Mr. and Mrs. N. Pollok, Mr. and Mrs. A. Abrams, Mr. and Mrs. S. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Keokuk, Mr. and Mrs. Stummer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Pollok, Mr. and Mrs. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sloman, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Woolf, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kester, Mr. and Mrs. Epstein, Mr. and Mrs. Lefman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Levison, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Sol H. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Cohn, and Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Rosenbock.

WHAT MAKES A "BUCKET-SHOP"?

An Appellate Court Practically Declares Most Business on the Board Gambling.

The Appellate Court for the Third District of this State has rendered an opinion in the case of Soby vs. The People which practically declares most of the trading on the Board of Trade of this city to be illegal. Soby was indicted for a violation of the act to suppress bucket-shops and gambling in stocks, bonds, petroleum, cotton, grain, provisions, or other produce. Soby was a resident of Jacksonville. He testified that he kept an office there in the grain and provision business as agent for Lindblom & Co., and kept a blackboard on which were put down the quotations on wheat, corn, oats, pork, lard, etc., in the markets of Chicago and other cities. He took orders from customers to buy or sell these articles, and sent the orders to the head office in this city. They were executed on the Board of Trade here. He required the deposit of margins to the extent of two cents, and sometimes only one cent per bushel, and some of these were "stop orders" to limit the loss to the amount so deposited. He said:

"No grain or warehouse receipts have ever been delivered in Jacksonville. I never asked the intention of customers" (whether they intended or not to receive or deliver the property on maturity of contract). "Customers have had grain delivered to them. I kept an office where we were buying and selling on the Chicago market."

A witness on behalf of the people testified that he had given orders both to buy and sell through the agent named, and had made money. He never saw the property, but "bought it to make money on by selling it again." One lot of corn that he bought for May delivered to him again before May arrived, but "would have taken corn if I had held till May, as I could have used it."

The court quoted from the act referred to, and said:

"The pretended buying or selling on margins is a term in popular use, and its meaning well understood, and would doubtless have been a sufficient description of what was intended to be prohibited except for the ease with which it could be evaded. Hence the Legislature has also given (other) descriptions, so that while those engaged in the transaction may give it such a name as they choose, if it can be seen that the real intent of the parties was merely to speculate upon the rise or fall of prices, and no actual delivery was contemplated, but the parties expected to settle upon the differences in the market, then it would be a gambling contract. Complaint is made of the ruling of the trial court in permitting the intention of James (the man who dealt through Soby) to be shown, and it is quite earnestly insisted that plaintiff in error should not be bound by the intention of another. "The offense defined in the first section is in keeping a place wherein certain kinds of prohibited contracts are made, and to know whether such contracts are of the kind mentioned in the first section the intention of those entering into them becomes material and is a proper subject of inquiry. The guilty intention of the keeper of such a place is in knowingly allowing the business of buying and selling as above described to be conducted in his place with the intention on the part of those so engaged not to receive or deliver, as the case may be. The fact that plaintiff in error was acting as the agent of another is of no importance in relieving him from responsibility for a criminal act." Hence the court ruled that Soby was properly convicted and affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court, which imposed on him a fine of $200.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

"Misrepresentation."

Chicago Globe: The honorable "Dick" Ogleby has informed the population of San Antonio, Tex., that there are "only a few" Anarchists, and that they "scare up the people of Chicago, but nobody else is afraid of them." The Chicago people are "too easily scared," the venerable demagogue added; "they actually wanted me to pardon them [the haymarket malefactors] out of pure fear."

The old prevaricator! He knows well enough that the number of Chicago residents that signed a supplication for the pardon of those murderers was less than the (comparatively) small number of Anarchists in Chicago, and that about all the known names on the document were the following:

Judge McAllister,	S. S. Gregory,
Judge Booth,	W. C. Goudy,
Judge Tuley,	Lyman Trumbull,
Judge Moran,	F. S. Winston,
Judge Baker,	Thomas G. Windes,
Ernst Prussing,	Julius Stern,
Julius Rosenthal,	D. E. Shorey,
Emil G. Hirsch,	F. P. Schmitt.

According to "Old Dick" all these well-known gentlemen signed the petition "out of pure fear." It was presented to Marshall Field, who said he would sign after Judge Gary and Attorney Grinnell had signed. He did not sign. Philip Armour said to the applicant for his signature that he not only would not sign it, but would not permit any person in his establishment to do so. Thousands of others among the best known men of Chicago refused in words equally indicative of a total lack of the "pure fear" which overcame those named in the foregoing list.

It is quite true that there are "only a few Anarchists," comparatively speaking, in Chicago; but there are enough of them, with the encouragement of office-hunting demagogues, vote-coveting Judges, and two or three disreputable newspaper organs, to damage this city immeasurably, if not irreparably, in its reputation abroad.

Beat the English and Germans.

Mr. Charles J. Whimple of the City of Mexico is in the city in the interest of the Union Light, Fuel & Gas Company, which has been recently granted an exclusive franchise by the Mexican Congress for lighting the public buildings and cities of that country. He is stopping at the Sherman, and the immediate purpose of his visit is to attend an election of directors Tuesday. The company has capital stock to the extent of $5,000,000, and those interested are citizens of Chicago, St. Louis, New York, and Detroit. Mr. Whimple says it is a gigantic enterprise that will include the supplying of water-gas to all the larger towns of Mexico, of which there are fifty-two of over 20,000 population. "Cordwood in Mexico," says Mr. Whipple, "is worth $12 and $14, and we propose to furnish gas not only for light but for fuel. We have the privilege of importing all our materials free of duty, and expect to begin work at once, although we have three years in which to organize our plants. In the City of Mexico we expect our works to cost us about $800,000. Our charter is for twenty years. We scored a great victory over the English and Germans living there in securing our grant, and before long I expect to see a great influx into that country from the States. Mexico is developing rapidly, especially the City of Mexico. Last year the city expended nearly $550,000 on public improvements." Mr. Whimple is the General Manager of the company.

Another Woman Attacked by a Thief.

Mrs. J. A. Marsh of No. 406 La Salle avenue had gone to the West Side to visit relatives last Thursday afternoon, and while passing on Adams street, just beyond Western avenue, was surprised to feel a man's arm thrown around her. Before she could realize what was happening the fellow had hold of her pocketbook, which projected from her sacque pocket, and in a moment was making off with it. She screamed "police," and "thief, thief," but only succeeded in attracting attention to herself. The thief made his escape. Mrs. Marsh said she saw the fellow, who was well dressed, stop in front of a vacant house and apparently read a "for rent" sign, but she did not pay enough attention to him to be able to describe him. Her pocketbook contained a trifle less than $10.

To Celebrate Robert Emmet's Birth.

Capt. L. P. Buckley presided over a meeting of Irish citizens held at McCoy's Hotel yesterday afternoon to discuss arrangements for the Emmet celebration to be held at Central Music-Hall March 4. Among those present were H. J. Jordan, John S. Mullin, Richard Powers, George Tighe, W. J. Kelly, T. F. O'Connor, Dennis O'Connor, Philip McNulty, and Michael McNerney. It was announced that the principal orator would be John Boyle O'Reilly of the Boston *Pilot*. Others also will speak. In addition to the oratory there will be vocal and instrumental music.

Items.

Ex-Postmaster S. Corning Judd was mentioned in THE TRIBUNE yesterday as one of the stockholders in *Health and Home*, the publication of Dr. Hale. Mr. Judd says that he was never connected with the publication in any way, never owned any stock, and knows nothing about the concern.

The attorney for the Meigs Elevated Road, Col. J. H. Alberger of Boston, who is stopping at the Richelieu, was seen yesterday in reference to the report that Henry Ives of New York had pledged $1,500,000 in support of an elevated road in Chicago. Said Col. Alberger: "So far as the Meigs road is concerned I unhesitatingly and unqualifiedly say Mr. Ives neither has nor will have any interest in it or its support." Col. Alberger further said that the construction would probably begin in April.

John Brenan, whose father keeps a saloon on West Lake street, is under arrest at the Twelfth Street Station charged with horse stealing. Charles A. Simpson of No. 28 Silver street alleges that Saturday night he caught Brenan leading his horse from the barn. Brenan says that he owns part of the horse.

A newsboy stopped Officer Smith about 6 o'clock yesterday morning and said he had just seen a man jump off the north end of Rush street bridge. He said that the man was drunk, but that his act was intentional. He sunk and did not rise. The police have heard nothing to establish the identity of the suicide.

Saturday night officers from the Desplaines Street Station raided three gambling-houses which have been running for some time in Capt. Aldrich's district. At No. 227½ West Jackson street five men were caught. John Simpson was booked as keeper. W. H. Wilson and eight players were taken from No. 381 West Van Buren street, and Charles Reynolds and three players from No. 43 South Halsted street.

During the last four months the Catholic Lyceum has been holding its meetings at No. 70 East Adams street the second Saturday of each month. There was a large attendance at last Saturday's meeting. There was an interesting program, consisting of vocal solos by Miss Eliza Reilly, Mr. Edward Quinlan, and Dr. Keefe, a recitation by Mr. Jennings, singing by a quartette composed of the Misses Lutz and Arnold and the Messrs. Ford and Wynn.

The Young Men's Catholic Union held a well-attended meeting yesterday afternoon at their rooms, No. 47 Jackson street. President Graham announced these standing committees: Honorary Membership, Father Henneberry and Messrs. Gallery, Melody, Cunningham, and Graham; Reading-Room, Father McCann, Messrs. Melody, Gallery, Orr, and Healion; Entertainments, Father Muldoon, Messrs. Quinlan, Christoph, Smith, and Spencer; Gymnasium, Father Perry, Messrs. Kelly, Donohue, Quinn, and McGuinis. A letter was read from the Omaha Union, in which a desire was expressed to become affiliated with the Chicago Union. The net proceeds of Mr. Dougherty's lecture was reported to be in the neighborhood of $1,000.

Willie Guerin, a brotner of the notorious Eddie Guerin, now detained in London on suspicion of having been implicated in the robbery of a bank in Paris, was arrested by the Twelfth street police Saturday night. A half dozen young men were arrested with him. All were sleeping in a house at Taylor street and Blue Island avenue. Many complaints have been made at the station concerning this place. The young men rent it for a club-house, but the police say that it is used as a drinking place for a crowd of thugs. John Galvin, Walter Dalton, Charles Frisby, Jimmy O'Brien, Joseph Gorman, William Kenney, Dick Denver, and Ambrose Klair were found in the room. Officers surrounded the shanty, and prevented several from escaping by leaping through the windows.

Several Burglars Sentenced at Rockford.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court here yesterday Judge Crabtree sentenced Willard Salisbury to State's Prison for fifteen months for burglary, Hugh Tully two years for burglary, and Jerry Rice and George Hale one year each for burglary and larceny.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office 85[illegible] and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—Office 305 Phœnix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BLAINE—Jan. 26, Maggie, wife of W. L. Blaine. Services at house, 636 Thirty-seventh-st., Jan. 27, at 3 p. m. Burial at Goshen, Ind.

☞ Goshen (Ind.) papers please copy.

ENGLISH—Jan. 27, Edward J. English, only son of John and Catherine English, aged 27 years 3 months and 26 days.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock, from parents' residence, 19 Walton-place, to Church of Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary.

☞ New York and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

HART—Mrs. Margaret Hart, mother of Fred and Frank Hart, aged 78 years and 8 months.

Funeral from her son's residence, 2720 Emerald-av., Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1889, at 12:30 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

HOLLINGSWORTH—At his residence, 2430 Indiana-av., Friday, Jan. 25, James Hollingsworth, father of Mrs. Charles M. and Mrs. Wilbur S. Henderson and Mrs. William A. Root of Chicago, aged 78 years.

Funeral services at his late residence at 1 o'clock Monday, Jan. 28. Burial private.

HUNT—At the residence of his brother, W. W. Hunt, Tallapoosa, Ga., Jan. 25, 1889, Robert E. Hunt, aged 26 years.

☞ Freeport, Ill., and Denver papers please copy.

JUDSON—On Saturday morning, DeWitt W. Judson, aged 61.

Funeral from 51 Seeley-av. at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday, by carriages to Rosehill.

MYRICK—At his residence, 2967 Vernon-av., on the 27th inst., Willard F. Myrick, in his 50th year, of senile gangrene with complications.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MOTSCHMAN—ALBERT M., aged 21 years, 2 months, and 16 days, at the residence of his parents, John and Susanna Motschman.

O'KANE—Jan. 27, 1889, Susie O'Kane, aged 13 years. Funeral Tuesday from 21 Depuyster-st., to Kenosha, Wis.

RITCHIE—At Ravenswood, Ill., Jan. 27, Charlotte Congdon Ritchie, wife of William Ritchie, in the 24th year of her age.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE Amateur Musical Club announces that all persons having purchased white admission tickets for its annual charity concert Monday, Jan. 28, who were unable to obtain reserved seats, can exchange said tickets at the residence of Mrs. Otto H. Matz, No. 451 Oak-st., for blue admission tickets, which will be received at the box office at Central Music-Hall in exchange for reserved seats for the second concert, to be given Thursday, Jan. 31.

☞ THE IRISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN Club will meet this evening at 135 Clark-st. to make final arrangements for the trip to Washington March 1.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or alum phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

TREELEAVEN & CO. OPTICIANS 76 STATE ST. EYES Skillfully Fitted and glasses adjusted for all defects of vision. Prices the Lowest

ASTHMA AND CATARRH Cured by the CIGARETTES ESPIC Oppression, Suffocating Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c. Paris: J. ESPIC, 20 r. St. Lazare. New York: FOUGERA; MILHAU. Sold by all chemists



BORSCH OPTICIAN 102 E. WASHINGTON ST. CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

CARSON PIRIE & COMPANY

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Blankets AND Comforts

TODAY

WE WILL BEGIN THIS INTERESTING SALE.

10-4 White Union Blankets

At $2.35.

Were sold at $3.50.

11-4 White California Blankets

At $5.50.

Were sold at $8.00.

Bed Comforts

At $1.25.

Covered with Fast Color Calico and filled with White Cotton.

Our Sale of Flannels (at 16⅔c a yard) and Domestics

CONTINUED THIS WEEK.

CARSON PIRIE & COMPANY

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

A SACRIFICE

—IN OUR—

Ladies' Winter Underwear and Hosiery.

LADIES' NATURAL WOOL VESTS and PANTS	—AT—
" RIBBED VESTS	50c
" RIBBED DRAWERS	EACH.
" WHITE VESTS	Have been sold up to $1.50.
" PINK VESTS	
" SCARLET VESTS	
" BLUE VESTS	

2,000 Sample Pairs Ladies' Plain and Fancy Cotton Hose

At 25c Pair.

50c Goods.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

200 & 202 Madison-st.

Tuesday, Jan. 29, 9:30 a. m.,

Clothing, Dry Goods, Laces, Embroideries.

PRECISELY AT 11 A. M.,

FIRE SALVAGE SALE

By order and for account of

FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

The Dry Goods Stock

—OF—

JOHN W. DUNLOP,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

Consisting of

Domestics, Flannels, Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Toweling, Gloves, Thread, Parasols, Shawls, Ribbons, ETC., ETC.,

In good condition, having been but slightly damaged by water only.

Goods arranged for sale by

SAMUEL GANS,

Manager Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

Wednesday, Jan. 30, 9:30 a. m.,

BOOTS, SHOES, —AND— RUBBERS.

Merchants attending this sale can secure SEASONABLE AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

Thursday, Jan. 31, 9:30 a. m.,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

White Granite, Porcelain and Yellow Ware, Dinner and Chamber Sets, Glassware, Burners, Lamps, Shades, Illuminators.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

MAMMOTH SALVAGE SALE

FOR ACCOUNT OF

FIRE UNDERWRITERS

—ON—

THURSDAY, JAN. 31st,

—AND—

FRIDAY, FEB. 1st,

Commencing at 10 a. m.,

At Wrecking Agency Stores,

200 to 206 Madison-st.

CHICAGO.

The Entire Wholesale Stocks of

BOOTS and SHOES

OF

L. L. FERRISS & CO., 221 to 225 Fifth-av., CHICAGO, and INGALLS & CO., Louisville, Ky.,

Inventoried Value

$90,000.00.

Both of the above stocks are in excellent condition, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade. Inspection invited on the day before sale.

Goods arranged for sale by

SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

This Monday Morning, 10 o'clock,

LIPMAN

Sells at our stores his entire accumulation UNREDEEMED PLEDGES —Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

SHIRTS

"TO ORDER."

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed. Established 1863. All Patterns Preserved.

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.



Enamel your Ranges twice a year, tops once a week and you have the finest-polished stove in the world. For sale by all Grocers and Stove Dealers.

Candy

Send $1.50, $2.50, $3.50, or $5 for a sample retail box of the best candy in America by express; put up in pretty boxes suitable for a present; also 60 bonbons. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 223 State-st., Chicago.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

CONTINUATION FOR 4 DAYS LONGER

—OF THE—

Great Clearance Sale

—OF—

Books, Bibles, Juveniles, and Toy Books.

We have decided to continue our Clearance Sale of Books for four days longer. The department will be closed Feb. 1st.

Only 4 Days More —FOR— BARGAINS IN BOOKS.

We give a few prices on Books in Sets just to show how low we are selling them:

Irving's Works. 10 vols., cloth	$4.25
Thackeray's Complete Works, 10 vols., cloth	4.25
Cooper's Complete Works, 16 vols., cloth	8.50
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico— 2 vols., cloth	1.50
2 vols., half calf	2.50
Carlyle's Complete Works— 11 vols., cloth	7.50
11 vols., half morocco	13.75
Scott's Complete Works— 12 vols, cloth	4.95
24 vols., cloth	7.50
24 vols., half calf	24.00
Dickens' Complete Works, 15 vols., half morocco	13.50
Eliot's Complete Works, 8 vols., cloth	3.15
Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, 2 vols., cloth	1.50
Half calf	2.50
Green's English People— 4 vols., cloth	2.25
Half calf	3.60
Lytton's Complete Works— 13 vols., cloth	7.75
13 vols., half calf or half morocco	15.00
Gibbons' Roman Empire, 5 vols., cloth.	2.25
5 vols., half morocco	5.00

2,000 Handsomely Bound Cloth BOOKS, Gold and Ink Sides and Back, ONLY 40c EACH.

Only 4 Days More —FOR— BARGAINS IN BOOKS.

3,250 Cloth Books at 25c Each,

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